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"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE!"

NUMBER 45

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## Agricultural.

WHEAT SEEDING.

The Ohio Experiment Station Gives the Re. sults of a Series of Experiments.

The Ohio Experiment Station has issued a bulletin giving the results of a series of experiments carried on for the past six to nine years for the purpose of obtaining definite formation regarding the thick or thin seedng of wheat, the difference, if any, between early and late seeding, best depth for the seed, and the comparative value of different varieties. The experiments in thick or thin seeding resulted as follows:

wo pecks of seed averaged.

The largest yield in all these nine years, 48.4 bu., was obtained from seven and eight pecks, in 1888, and the second largest, 46.2 bu., from two pecks in 1886. It was settled by these experiments that on the experiment farm it was not profitable to sow less than five or more than seven pecks per acre.

EARLY AND LATE SEEDING.

The experiments in early and late seeding show that the highest yields each year for seven years, with one exception, were from plats drilled during the last week of September and the first week of October. And yet 42 bushels were secured, in 1889, from wheat drilled Nov. 1, and the poorest yield of seven years, about 7% bu., was from wheat drilled Nov. 1, 1887. Such experiments must be continued several years, in order to get the proper average. Practice has long ago settled this point very conclusively.

METHODS OF SEEDING.

In regard to methods of culture, drilling two inches deep produced the most grain, 25 bu., but broadcast sowing pushed it close, with 24 % bu. Drilling three and four incha was injurious rather than beneficial. Mulching produced 22% bv. The station concludes that 134 to two inches is the best depth to plant, and that roller or wheel following in the track of each drill hoe is beneficia!.

COMPARATIVE TEST OF VARIETIES. The summary of experiments with vari-

eties is given as follows: The Valley, Nigger, Penquite's Velvet and Diehl Mediterranean are among the leading red bearded wheats; of the smooth red wheats, the Red Fultz, Poole and Finley; of white wheats, Silver Chaff (smooth), Royal Australian (Clawson), Martin's Amber and Democrat. Those named in the above list include the most reliable, but one cannot miss it very much by selecting any one of the varieties named above.

While the strength of straw in most varieties named is reasonably good, the Theiss, Silver Chaff, Landreth and Royal Australian may be designated as not quite as stiff

as the others. The difference of but seven-tenths of a bushel in the average yield of 95 trials of white wheat, extending over a series of ten years, and of 313 trials of red wheat, during he same years, should settle pretty conclusvely that the one is about as hardy and reable as the other.

The average yield of 162 trials of bearded heat and 234 trials of smooth wheat, exending over a period of ten years, shows but six-tenths of a bushel difference in the iverage total yield, which suggests that the one is equal to the other in point of vitality. enquite's Velvet Chaff is the most reliable variety on black soils.

A SAN FRANCISCO paper reports the arrivof the steamer Zealandia recently at that port, having on board \$2,000,000 in gold in Ayment for American products.

#### NOTES BY THE WAY.

Continuation of the Report on Branch County Farms-A Notable Flock of Ameri-

About 21/2 miles southwest of Union City is located the stock farm of Messer. Ezra Bostwick and J. D. Studley. The farm is owned by Mr. Bostwick, who is a business man rather than a farmer, but is managed entirely by Mr. Studley. Mr. Bostwick is the owner of several other fire farms in the county, is President of the National Bank in Union City, and largely interested in real estate in Virginia, Dakota and other States. For 15 years Mr. Studley has conducted the farm, and carried on most of its stock busi-

The farm is well supplied with buildings, having a bay and stock barn 36x72 feet, with 16 feet posts, good basement, etc. Besides this there is a horse barn, and two good sheep barns.

The stock on the farm at present consists of 14 head of horses, mostly trotting bred, six colts being sired by Honest Dick 5654, and two by George W. Parker 6325, a son of horses. Then there are 20 head of good grade cattle, and 30 head of Poland-China hogs, either registered or eligible, headed by the two year old boar Tippecanoe, bred by Henry Morse, of Union City, and sired by Tecumseh 3d. Also a flock of high grade Merinos, numbering 160 head, upon which rams of the best breeding are always used.

The flock of registered Merinos numbers about 100, and was started in 1882 by a purchase of 15 ewes and five ewe lambs of Mr. W. J. Tyler, Batavia, N. Y., tracing to the flock of S. B. Lusk. The stock ram L. P. Clark 118 was used; also Contest 579. L. Clark 70, 113, 115, 93 and 117 have all been used to some extent. For the past three years A. T. Short 178 has been used more or less. The stock rams now in use are the Atwood ram Jcel (B. J. Wylie 51), now three years old; sire, Figure Jr., by Figure (698), he by Jason (621), by Iron Clad (415), by David (117), by Prince (416), by Red Leg (115), by Golden Fleece (70), by Stowell's Sweepstakes (9), by Little Wrinkly (8), by Old Wrinkly (6), by Old Greasy (5), by Wooster (3), by Old Black (11). 'The dam of Joel was E. L. Gage 338, by Garfield 480; 2d dam by Tornado 245; 3d dam by Little Wrinkly 58; 4th dam by Benedict & Bottom 146; 5th dam by Wooster (3), by Old Black 1. The dam of Joel sheared for first fleece 18 lbs.; second, 18% lbs.; third, 19 lbe. This is a handsome sheep, with a choice fleece, and his lambs show up well.

Another ram is Black Rock, two year old, sired by A. T. Short 178, he by Diamond 814; dam by W. J. Tyler 164, by Contest 579; 2d dam W. J. T. 12, by Addison 100, N. Y.

Register.

The third stock ram is a low blocky fellow of Atwood blood, called Pony Clark (B. & S. 1), now two years old, sired by L. Clark 113, by L. P. Clark 183 (Mich. Register.) Dam J. D. S. 22, by L. P. C. 118, by General 204; 2d dam, N. Richards 56, by L. P. Clark 165, by L. P. C. 110, by General 204. This is also a fine fleeced sheep, but rather too small in carcass for present ideas.

There are 53 breeding ewes in the flock. and they carry excellent fleeces and are of fair size. A bunch of 20 yearling and two year old rams were in the flock during our visit, but probably a number of them have since been sold, as there were some excellent ones that Mr. S. was holding at very reason able figures. This year's lamb crop consisted of 43, and while they showed that no extra care had been bestowed on them, they looked well, had very fair growth, and as a rule carried excellent fieeces.

It is very evident Mr. Studley likes sheep and that they do well with him. He is a studious breeder, with a memory for facts, names and numbers very uncommon, and is a most interesting talker on this topic.

Next farm to Mr. Studley's is that of J. L. Kilbourn, a thrifty farmer, who keeps a large flock of grade Merinos, using a Southdown ram, and finds both pleasure and profit in the business. He also breeds heavy horses, the only one in the neighborhood who does, using Percheron and Cleveland Bay sires.

#### THE HADDINGTON SALE OF SHORTHORNS.

This sale, our readers should remember comes off at lonia on Wednesday after noon next, and as arrangements have been made to hold it under cover, there will be no postponement on account of the weather. Ionia can be reached from the east and west by the Detroit & Milwaukee and Detroit. Lansing & Northern Railroads, with which connections can be made at Durand, Lans ing and Owosso, with the various roads to the south, and the A. & T. to the north. At Grand Rapids with all the lines centering there. The farm is but a short distance from the depot, and those who attend will find conveyances in waiting for them. There

is a nice lot of cattle to be sold, and buyers can have them at their own prices, as every animal bid on will be sold. Col. Mann, who entative crowd of Shorthorn men which will tax the hospitality of Haddington to care for. Cattle are the next stock booked

#### AGRICULTURE IN FRANCE.

Dairying and Meat Production on the Increase-Food for Dairy Stock-Gluten in Wheat-Protection against Floods-Gardening Schools.

Paris, October 25, 1890. From our Paris Correspondent.

DAIRYING AND MEAT PRODUCTION. Dairy industry and meat production are extending so rapidly that farmers are hardly able to keep up with the requirements of the new departure. As the consequence of this advance the increased production of soiling and of roots becomes a corresponding necessity. M. Leconteux draws attention to oats as a soiling crop. It is a plant that, whether in the green or harvested state is invaluable, because rich in nitrogenous matters, and easily digestible. Per acre it is perhaps among cultivated crops the one which yields the largest amount of meat-forming substances. Oats occupy so important a role in rotations that the crop enables the farmer to economize in the matter of meadow land. Oaten solling has a few superiorities worthy Fred. B. Hine 1154. Besides these there of being weighed; the seed costs less than are two well bred brood mares and four work tares, peas or maize; and it is green in July, when the hot and dry season tells on the supply of cut forsge. Some cultivators of dry lands sow crimson clover-red clover if the climate be hard-along with the oats, and cut down the latter when the grain has so commenced to form as to be in "the milky way," when pressed between finger and thumb. The oats can thus be cut with

a good bottom of young clover. There are three difficult food periods in the year for farmers; early spring, mid-summer, and between the close of aftermaths, and the commencement of root rations. Ensilages, whether in trench or stack, lessen the difficulty. On the continent carrots, cabbages and parsnips are at present being relied upon as excellent auxiliaries. Carrots rank first; it is a safe crop, and often covers the void created by short-comings in the clover, turnips or potato yields. The carrot belongs to the wildings so common in meadows, and seedsmen in recent times too, by successive culture of the wild obtain new varieties of the plant for edible ends. According to Boussingault, the leaves of carrots contain more fatty matter and albumen than the roots, and six times more of salts. The root contains 10 per cent of sugar, and the leaves of the carrot are from one-third to down land to pasture in France about one pound of wild carrot is mixed with the seeds

-like parsley in some cases, as a seasoner or a condiment to the grasses; it imparts a perfume to the nav. aids digestion, and certainly promotes the secretion of urine; animais only relish it before coming into flow-

GLUTEN IN WHEAT. M. Gatellier states that the quantity of gluten in wheat depends on two causes, the richness of the soil and the variety of wheat. The wheats of English origin are often poor in gluten, those wheats grown from American and Australian grain raised on newly reclaimed soils, are rich in nitrogen, and yield the highest percentage of gluten. He also asserts that the grain of wheat grown on virgin soils has a tendency to become de-Joulie has shown that between the fecundation and the maturity of the wheat some complex phenomena take place. There is a migration of the nitrogenous and the phosphate matters towards the ear, and a retrogression of potash from the ear to the soil. Hence, the importance of the period for cutting. As soon as the red or white color of the grain can be recognized, there is no inconvenience in cutting, but on condition, that the wheat he left in stock till the conplete ripening of the grain. In addition to the richness in gluten in wheat being dependent on the variety cultivated, the same remark bears on the thinness of the skin of bran, a very important question with mill-

PROTECTION AGAINST PLOODS.

In presence of the disastrous floods in the south of France, the government has drawn up a vast project for re-planting mountain slopes; the first territory to be operated upon will be the Maritime Alps, the departments of the Var and the Cevennes. The shelter will increase the value of arable land by equalizing the climate, and especially securing a more humid atmosphere—that which existed before the forests were hewn downduring the Saharian months.

The government also is studying a plan for establishing model gardening schools, to be directed by female teachers; model dairies will be connected with the school and also bee and silk worm culture, where the latter suits. Each of the new schools will be a meteorological station, as it has been found females are more attentive and care ful in recording the registration of the readings of the instruments than men; for exe animal bid on will be sold. Col. Mann, who improves with age, will preside with his labor will be hired. Some of the schools will accustomed dignity. We look for a reprekeeping. Senator Schoelsher intends to propose that a girl obtaining a diploma at these schools, be accorded a free grant of land in for a rise in value, and it is better to be a little ahead of the time when every one is after them. If you have not a catalogue as yet, send for one to N. J. Steele, Ionia.

#### "THE WILLOWS" SALE OF SHROPSHIRES.

The auction sale of Shropshire sheep at 'The Willows" Stock Farm, Paw Paw. October 30th, was attended by an average crowd in numbers, and a good crowd of buyers. Being a little late in the season the rams were not as eagerly sought as the proprietors had reason to expect. The ewes did very well, but the rame, though good ones, disappointed the importers, as the following sales will show:

Yearling rams.-The Willows No. I, Levi Arnold, Plainwell, \$105; No. 2, J. I. Breck. Paw Paw, \$80; No. 4, Blake Broe,, Galesburg, \$70; No. 7, F. P. Mills, Antwerp, \$55; No. 10, Don K. Hitchcock, Kendallville, Ind., \$85; No. 15, Fred Shaw, Glendale, \$90; No. 20, Blake Bros., Galesburg,

Ram lambs .- No. 21, H. S. Richards. Kalamazoo, \$41; No. 22, C. W. Butterfield, Glendale, \$56; No. 23, Captain Bannister, Lockport, N. Y., \$41; No. 26, James Abrams, Lawrence, \$20.

Shearling ewes .- The ewes were put up in lots of three each, the prices named being the prices paid for single ewes; the purchaser taking the three at the same price. Lot No. 1, Levi Arnold, Plainwell, 866; No. 2, C. A. Breck, Lawton, \$39; No. 3, W. H. Wensing, Hawley, Minn., \$35; No. 4, C. A. Breck, Lawton, \$40; No. 5. Don K. Hitchcock, Kendellville, Ind., 970; No. 6, R. A. Crane, Kalamazoo, \$46; No. 7, Hon. D. J. Arnold, Allegen, \$75; No. 8, Don K. Hitet cock, Kendallville, Ind., \$45; No. 9, Levi Arnold, Plainwell, \$45; No. 10, W. H. Wensing, Hawley, \$38; No. 11, E.'A. Crane, Kalamszoc, \$30 (one ewe being injured in transportation); No. 12, H. S. Richards, Kalams 200, \$38; No. 13, J. Lindsley, Otsego, \$42; No. 14, Hon. E. F. Fifield. Bay City, \$45; No. 15. Don K. Hitchcock. Kendellville, 850: No. 16; Harry S. Richards. \$46; No. 17, J. Lindsley, Otsego, \$48; No. 18, Hon. D. J. Arnold, Allegan, \$59; W. H. Wensing, Hawley, Minn., four ram lambs at \$40 each, six yearling rams at \$75, 12 ewes at \$36.66; Levi De Heven, Bangor, ram, \$70; Capt. Bannister, Kalamazoo, ram lamb, \$41.

#### AMERICAN MERINOS IN TAS-MANIA.

The Tasmanian Gozette just at hand contains an article credited to a local paper which says that at a Sheep Breeders' Show recently held there, the judges selected were not favorably impressed with the American Merinos : consequently the type of sheep which last year carried all before it was relegated to a secondary position. It is difficult to say, says the Leader, "which set of judges were right. The two kinds of sheep are so different in their characteristics, and adapted for different localities, that it i impossible for any one to decide which type is the best. A showyard competition, therefore, proves no more than a decision between a Shorthorn and a Polled-Angus. The Australian Sheep Breeders' Association make a mistake in bringing the two types of sheep into collision. Separate classes should be instituted for each; and if this step is not taken the show will shortly either collapse altogether or become a very one-sided affair. formed, and in place of being round, is The breeders of the American strain of elongated. The cutting of wheat 15 days be- Merino are at present in the minority as refore maturity, does not affect the yield of gards numbers, but their sheep have already gluten, but on the contrary augments it. M. been proven to possess certain very desirable qualities, and to be well suited to the dries regions of the country. If a separate class cannot be made for them, then their admirers will have no alternative but to withdraw from the existing association and start a show on their own account, which they are able to do." So it seems the battle of the breeds is on in the antipodes, and that the American Merino is proving itself of sufficient merit to secure very warm friends in that distant land. And we believe it will "down" any other branch of the Merino

family, if given a fair field. ONIONS.

Experiments in their Cultivation.

From a Bulletin of the Ohio Experiment Station The practice of transplanting onlons when young is not common with gardeners, but it has many advantages, which seem to have been overlooked. Seed under forty different names, including about thirty varieties, was sown in the greenhouse February 25, 1890. The seed came up promptly, and the young plants advanced rapidly in growth, being six to eight inches in height by the middle of April. As soon as practicable two beds or plats of ground were prepared, side by side, in one of which the young onion plants grown in the green house were planted.

In the other bed seed of the same varieties was sown, in the ordinary manner. In all respects, except that of transplanting, the onions in the two beds were treated exactly alike. The two beds were manured and cultivated slike, and twice during the season when the weather was dry, both were irrigated. At the proper time the opions in the hed where the seed was sown were thinned. so as to stand the same distance as those that had been transplanted, which was three inches apart in the row, the rows being one foot apart.

The difference in the two beds was very marked from the start. Those that were transplanted commenced to grow at once. none so far as observed dying in the opera-

much larger at all times during the season, but had a healthier appearance, besides being more uniform in size. A conservative estimate at any time during the season would have placed the yield of the transplanted onions at more than double that of the other

The difference in cost of cultivation was considerable, being about one to two in favor of the bed of transplanted onions.

At the first weeding both beds were weedy, but while the weeds were as large as the onions in the bed where the seed was sown, making weeding difficult and slow. the task was comparatively easy in the other bed. At the second weeding it was necessary to remove many of the small onions in the bed where the seed was sown, an operation which is equivalent to an extra weeding. The work of weeding was but one-half on the bed of transplanted onions that it was on the other bed. Counting the extra trouble of growing in the greenhouse and transplanting, the work on the beds was about the same for the whole season; that is, transplanting adds nothing to the cost of growing the crop, aside from the necessity of a greenhouse, hotbed or cold frame, in any of which the plants can be started.

The difference in the time of ripening was about one month in favor of the transplanted onions, making it possible to use them for bunching, also to market the crop at an earlier date than could be done with those sown in the open ground. The yield of the transplanted onions was about double that of the others, in most cases, as the following table of some of the leading varieties will show :

Trans- Not trans-planted. 1,106 bu. 596 bu. 1,428 bu. 606 bu. 1,819 bu. 751 bu. 1,179 bu. 594 bu. 779 bu. 560 bu. Name of Variety. planted. 1,106 bu. 1,428 bu. 1,319 bu. 1,179 bu. 594 bn. 779 bu. 

In the above table the yield per acre is es timated from small plate, and the actual yield on an acre might fall below those given, and yet it is believed that even better results could be obtained by attending care fully to all details in management. It will be seen that the best results and greatest difference in yield were obtained with the foreign varieties. There was a gain with both Yellow Danvers and Red Wethersfield. but less marked than with the other varieties. The greater size and uniformity of the transplanted onions made the product more marketable in all cases. The advantages of transplanting onions may be enum-

First-The greater probability of securing good stand of plants. Second-The saving of labor at the most

critical period. Third-Advance in time of maturity.

Fourth-Increase in the crop. Fifth-Improvement in appearance of

crop, enhancing the market value. Sixth—The ground is occupied for a shorter period, making it possible to use the land

for some other crop the same season. This plan may not be feasible for those who grow onions on a large scale, but it can be followed to advantage by gardeners who do a general market garden business, and who have the necessary hot-beds or green houses. It should be remembered that the foreign varieties with which the above results were obtained are not as good keepers as the varieties commonly grown.

For the Michigan Farmer. THE DAIRY.

In the FARMER of Nov. 1st appeared an nteresting and instructive article entitled Prosperity Assured," written by Dr. Collier, director of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station. The Doctor in speaking of economy of production said, Let me indicate the possibilities, yes, the probabilities which lie in this direction for the intelligent farmer. Two of our New York dairymen secure practically the same average product in butter from their herds, and their results are nearly three times the average results secured in the State. But one of these feeds a ration costing 14 cents daily per cow, the other, getting no better result, feeds his cow a ration exactly double, 28 cents per day. But one cent a day, saved upon the dairy cows of this State means a saving of over \$16,000 a day, saving of nearly \$6,000,000 a year."

I venture to assert that the above failed to make the slightest impression upon ninety per cent of those who read it-and yet there is more food for careful thought and study in what I have quoted, than in all else pub lished in that issue. Let me call specia attention to what was said:

Two New York dairymen, who secur practically the same average product in butter from their herds are referred to. Their results are nearly three times the average results secured in the State. Stop, reader, and think of this: The average result is about 125 lbs. to each cow in the State. These New York dairymen secure from each cow they own nearly three times this quantity, or 375 lbs. per cow, call it 350 lbs. If intelligent breeding and feeding can so largely increase the quantity, should not the farmers of this State endeavor to ascertain how it is done, and at least try to imitate the example?

The FARMER of the same issue quotes the market price of dairy butter in New York at 22 to 23c; fancy dairy is higher. This fall in Massachusette, while there, I tion. Not only were the transplanted onlons aware that 40 to 50c, and still higher prices, ter of conjecture. The first week of Oc-

for a choice article, viz.: 25c.

The average farmer makes 125 lbs. butter from each cow per year, this at 25c per lb. smounts to \$31.25, while the cow of the studious, intelligent farmer makes 350 lbs at 25c, amounting to \$87.50, a difference of \$56.25 per year on the products of one cow; over \$280 per year on five cows, and over \$560 per year on ten cows. This is not a small matter to the average farmer who keeps a few cows, as any farmer must

But, unfortunately, the above does not present the worst side of the question. There is a great deal of Michigan butter sold at less than 15c per lb. There is always a surplus of poor butter, and a scarcity of first-class butter in the market; and while certain people may have established a reputation for choice butter at high prices, any farmer who produces a choice article can obtain equally good prices. If we sell the 125 lbs. at 15c and the 350 lbs at 25c, the difference will be still greater, and any reader can easily figure this out. We should not, however, consider the

result as to one cow or a herd of five or ter. What is the result in the State at large? We have probably one million cows in the State. Call the number 750,000; figure on the same basis, and the results are startling. An average of 125 lbs. of butter per cow would at 15c per lb. amount to over fourteen million dollars, and at 25c per lb. to over twenty-three million, while an average of 350 lbs. of butter per cow at 25c would be over sixty million dollars. We write and read about the wheat crop, and every farmer tries to increase the average; we in like manner preach about the wool products, and the great benefit the farmers of the State derive from an increase of a bushel of wheat per acre, or a pound of woel per head, but no one seems to care about the butter question. We forget that there are hundreds of farmers in this State who do not keep a single sheep, or grow a bushel of wheat; but there is not one farmer in the State who does not keep one or more cows.

to whom he refers fed his cows a ration costing 14 cents per day, the other a ration costing just double, or 28 cents per day, while the quantity of butter obtained from each herd was the same. Why this great difference? Was it in the breed of cattle, or in the feed alone, or in both? This must be the subject of future articles,

The importance of the dairy interests in

this State is apparent. That there is room for improvement, both as to quantity of butter per cow and quality put upon the market, I think all will admit, and that an increase in quantity and quality would add millions to the annual wealth, none will deny. Yet no special effort is being made in either direction. Farmers' institutes have been held for a series of years under the authority of the State Board of Agriculture, at which learned professors discuss nearly every subject pertaining to agricultural matters, except the dairy. The feeding of cows for milk, for butter, the care and ripening of cream, churning, working and salting of butter are but rarely referred to. In New York they have established dairy schools and have a State Dairymen's Association which holds sessions in different places throughout the State, at which cream is brough in churns and instructions given in the art of making butter and cheese. In Wisconsin much attention has been given to dairy matters at the farmers' institutes held in that State. Why cannot we of this State follow in their footsteps? I respectfully call the attention of the State Board of Agriculture to this matter, and would be pleased to have them express their views in the dairy columns of the FARMER.

Dairy Notes.

HALE & HOLMES' cheese factory at Eaton Rapids made 30,000 pounds of fine cheese this year, an excellent output.

GEORGE HOUSEMAN, who lives a little over a mile east from this village, has a new milch cow, and a two year old heifer that has given milk for over eight months, from which he sold 85 pounds of butter in 40 days. The cow is nearly full blooded Durham and the heifer is a grade Norfolk. Can any one give a better record?-Saranac Local.

THE Jersey cow, "Maggie Rule," owned by M. L. Frink, gave from September 18th to 24th inclusive 184 lbs. 3 cz. of milk, which made 21 lbs. and 5 cz. of butter, well worked and ready for market. The above is the correct statement of the test made by Mr. Frink. He doesn't think the McKinley in the crib. It is not likely many hogs will bill had anything to do with the result. If be wintered in that State the coming winter. it did it was in favor of the cow .- Oxford Farmers will prefer selling for what they Globe.

THE Uties Herald says of the prospects for cheese this fall: "What will be done with October cheese, so much of which has found 30c to be the prevailing price. I am | been subject to the skimmer, is a mere mat-

are paid for a fancy article, and while I tober was mostly full cream make, but after might fairly assume that the two New that even the best factories skimmed, or York dairymen referred to received fancy allowed night skimming, and made small prices for their butter, yet 1 prefer to take a size cheese. Inasmuch as this stock sells price that farmers in this State may realize at Utica at the ruling price or a fraction better, it is no great source of wonder that factorymen should adopt this plan of manufacture. If they can increase the value of their milk from five cents to eight cents per 100 pounds by means of it, it is not in the general run of human nature to refuse to take advantage of these means. Particularly is this the case in a season when the average price is so low as it has been this season. The probability is that the average will be lower than it has been since 1885, which was a bad season throughout, and anything that tends to help the price is welcomed by the dairyman, even if it does in jure the reputation of American cheese.

#### Flock Notes.

THE annual meeting of the American Shropshire Registry Association will be held in Chicago Tuesday, November 18, at 16 clock A. M. and 7 P. M., at the Auditorium Hotel. A programme has been prepared for each session. A full attendance of the membership is desired.

THE Springer Bros., of Haw Hill stock farm. Springfield. Ill , have purchased the entire lock of Fouthdown sheep formerly owned by ). W. Smith, of the Boskymead stock farm. Mr. Smith having sold his farm with the intention of removing to this city, disposed of this fine collection of sheep which he has been years in selecting and breeding to perfection. With this addition to Haw Hill farm, Springer Bios. now have the finest breeding flock in the whole west.

WE understand that Leeds Hummer has purchased 100 coarse-wooled lambs, paying about \$2 a head .- Oxford Globe.

It strikes us that \$2 per head for coarsewool lambs is a very low price. Such lambs should weigh about 70 lbs. now, if given a fair chance, and would bring over \$5 per head in this market. That \$2 must be a mistake, or the sellers did not know the value of their property. It is safe to say the owner is out 250 on the hundred lambs.

MR. A. A. WOOD, of Saline, has sold to W. H. Sprague, of Farmington, Oakland Co., the yearling ram A. A. Wood 382, which has been named Golden Fleece. He was sired by J. Dr. Collier, however, in what 1 have Forbes Jr. 351, by Farnham's Banker 600, by quoted, presents another very important Banker 408, by H. bbard 407, by Wooly 406, by lesson for us to study. One of the farmers | Hubt ard 176. Dam, A. A. Wood 281, by M. S. Sheldon 48; 2d dam, J. T. &. V. Rich 289, by J. T. & V. R. 417; 3d dam, J. T. & V. R. 75, by Hipbard 407; 4th dam, a ewe from the flock of J. T. & V. Rich, of Vermont. This ram will nereafter head Mr. Sprague's flock.

> B. N. COOLEY, of Coldwater, whose herd of Berkshires has been to successful as prize winners at leading fairs for some years, carried off three firsts and two seconds at the Detroit Exposition this season, ten firsts and three seconds at the Michigan State Fair, eleven firsts, two seconds and a special for best boar and four of his get at the Wisconin State Fair, seven firsts and four seconds at the Branch County Fair, and nearly everything he entered for at the Hillsdale County Fair. That is a good record for any herd. especially as Mr. Cooley met strong competiors wherever he exhibited. Michigan Berkhires seem to be "all right."

> MESSRS. WM. & E. N. BALL, of Hamburg. Livingston Co., have made the following sales from their flock of Merinos since the joint public sale of three weeks ago:

public sale of three weeks ago:

To W. E. Kennedy, Brooklyn, Mich., ram wm. Hall 591; sire, wm. Ball 417, by Star Bismark 564, by Bismark 307, by Silver Horns by Bonsparte. Dam, J. Stickney 283, by Stickney's 146; 2d dam, T. S. & Sou's 256 by Fremont Jr. 372, by Gen. Fremont 297; 3d dam, T. S. & Son 76, by Gen. Fremont 297, by Vermont. Price, \$100.

To T. P. Smith, Rives Junction, Jackson Co., ram Wm. Ball 622. Sire, E. B. Welch 21, by G. F. Martin 190, by Little Moniter 361, by Torrent 31, by Little Winkly 58. Dam, Wm. Ball 385, by Star Bismark 504, by Bismark 307, by Sliver Horns 305, by Bonsparte 304;

Ball 355, by Star Bismark 504, by Bismark 307, by Silver Horns 305, by Bonaparte 304; 2d dam, J. Silckney 286, by Strokney's 146, by Fremont Jr. 372; 3d dam. T. S. & Son 315, by T. S. & Son 140, by Tottingbam 31; 4th dam, T. S. & Son 65, by Gen. Fremont 297, by Vermont. Price, 375.

To John McKay, Romeo, Macomb Co., ram W. Ball 499.: Sire, Star Bismark 504, by Bismark 307, by Silver Horns 305, by Bonaparte 304, etc. Dam, A. J. Towner 34, by Centennial 404, by Fremont Jr. 372, by Gen. Fremont 297; 2d dam F. & L. E. Moore 197, bred by F. & L. E. Moore, Shoreham, Vt. Price, \$40.

To R. B, Caruss, St. Johns, Clinton Co., ram C. Rogers 416. Sire, Wm. Ball 407, by F. & L. E. Moore 512, by Wall Street. Dam, C. Rogers 10, by T. S. & Son 643, by a L. C. Remele ram; 2d dam, H. T. & E. A. Ross 96, by Gilt Edge 541, by Triumpb 107, bred by Peter Martin; 3d dam, H. T. & E. A. Ross 11, bred by F. H. Dean, of Vermont. Price, \$50.

Bodam, H. T. & E. A Ross 11, bred by F. H., Dean, of Vermont. Price, \$50.

To W. H. Sprague, Farmington, Oakland Co., ewe W. Ball 548, two years old, bred by W. & E. N. Ball, sired by E. B. Welch 21, by G. Martin 196, by Little Monitor 161, by Torrent 71, by Little Wrinkly 58. Dam, F. & L. E. Moore 558 by J. C. Bioh. 121, 24 dam, F. & L. E. Moore 586, by L. C. Rich 131; 2d dam, F. &

L. E. Moore 28.

Also to same party, ewe W. Ball 656, two years old, bred by W. & N. Ball, sired by B. B. Welch 21, same as above. Dam, W. Ball, sired by E. B. Welch 21, same as above. Dam, W. Ball 311, by Star Bismark 504, by Bismark 207, etc.; 2d dam D. J. Wright 83, by Stickney's 146, by Fremont Jr. 372, by Gen. Fremont 297, etc.; 3d dam, D. J. Wright 504, bred in Vermont. These were the choice of the two year olds. Price, \$50 per head.

It is reported that corn was recently sold under the hammer in Kansas, twenty-five miles from Kansas City, for 42c per bushel can get rather than pay such a price for corn.

Eaton and Livingston are the great bean growing counties of the State, Livingston

In fact they could not afford to feed corn at

the present price of hogs.

TRY

RKET, Mich.

Che Forse.

AUCTIONEER 5889.

This is another finely bred stallion which is available for those who are breeding to trotting sires in the State. He is owned by Mr. Seth B. Ruberts, of Howell, Livingston Co. In breeding he is ultra fashionable, His sire Alcantara 729, record 2:23, was by George Wilkes 519, by Hambletonian 10. Alcantara's dam was Alma Mater, by Mambrino t'atchen 58, one of the greatest brood mares known. Alcantera has 28 in the list, and is only 13 years old. The dam of Auctioneer's dam was by Happy Medium 400, by Hambietonian 10. Happy Medium had 50 in the 2:30 list last season, to which a number have been added this year. H; is also the sire of seven stallions which have about 20 in the list, and is the sire of the dams of 20 others in the list. Alcantara wil probably lead the stallions this season in the number of new entries in the list, 16 being reported so far, a number never before equalled except by one other stallion, also an inbred son of Hambletonian 10. It will be seen, therefore, that Auctioneer comes from royal blood-blood that produces and breeds on. He was foaled in 1884, and is therefore in the prime of life. The strong impression of Hambletonian blood in Auctioneer, coupled with the strains which have produced the fastest and gamest trotters, American Star and Mambrino Patchen. must make him a sire of trotters and we shall be disappointed if it does not.

The Training of Trotting Horses.

The New York Times lately published an interview with Senator Stanford, of California, whose breeding establishment is perhaps the largest in existence, and the following extract will be of interest to many of our readers:

"Did you ever hear how I became interested in horses?" suddenly asked the Senator. "No? Well, I'll tell you. It was several years ago, and I had been working very hard-so hard, in fact, that my physician said that unless I took a rest I would break down altogether. My business interests were so great and so pressing at that time that I could not think of following this advice. I told my physician that a rest from business was impossible, and that he must prescribe something else. He thought awhile, and then said that the next best thing was to occupy my mind in some other way, and to obtain the relief and rest that are to be found in diversion. He suggested driving. I had at that time one pretty good horse, a roadster, and I followed his advice. I quickly became so interested in the animal I possessed that I bought another and a batter horse. I drove these and watched them carefully. I soon found myself trying to develop them into something better than they were, and I succeeded so well that I bought others and developed them. Almost before I realized it I had got together a fair season, but the three last ones go! in on the stable and was deeply interested in the development of the horse. It was but a quick and natural step to breeding, and I made it with enthusiasm.

"In the old days when we washed gold in the mines, there was a certain sort of dust that could not be separated from the sand to put the magnet in the dirt and the gold race at Independence, Ia., recently. This is it profitable to feed these same four cows would stick to it. In my leisure moments gives her sire two in the list, the other being from mining I was wont to amuse myself by experimenting with my magnet. It was the common horseshoe kind, and 1 would dip it into a heap of iron tacks and keep adding to its burden until the limit of its strength was reached. Then I would strip away the tacks and load up the magnet again. I repeated this again and again until I found four-year-old, Sunol 2:101/2; five-year-old, Jaythat the power of the magnet was seriously Eye-See 2:10%; any age, Maud S. 2:08%. The impaired. I succeeded in reducing that pacers stand as follows: Yearling, Datsy power to one-third of what it was originally, 2:38; two year-old, Manager 2:161/2; threeand I think I could have destroyed it alto- year-old, Yolo Maid 2:14; three-year-old gether by simply overtaxing it, although I stailion, never experimented that far. Whan I became interested in the development of the horse I recalled those idle moments with the magnet, and I reasoned that the power of a this State, who was summarily expelled by horse could be destroyed just as rapidly by the National Trotting Association for "ringovertaxing as that of the megnet. At that ing" with the fast gelding Small Hopes, has time it was the custom in training horses to just been ruled off by the stewards of the tax their endurance to the utmost. They were given miles of jogging, and were worked until they were exhausted. This seemed to me to be all wrong. It was just what I had done with my old magnet, and I was convinced that it left the horse with impaired strength and endurance each time it was done. The more I thought about the is a fraud, whether he is managing race matter the more I became convinced that the proper way to develop the horse was to keep every effort demanded of him well within his powers. He should not be worked until he was exhausted, but he should be trained

were at their best. "I applied this theory, and I have not have lived to see the whole system of training trotting horses revolutionized. There was a time when a trotter was supposed to be immature until he was nine or ten years old. Now we have three and four year olds trotting close down to record time, and even yearlings are trained. Personally, I am not a little proud of holding the two, three and four year old records, and I attribute that success entirely to the system of training suggested to me by the mining magnet and inaugurated by me as a relief from business

to make one supreme effort when his powers

"From developing the horse by training, it was but another step to developing him by feeding, and my interest in the horse and my love for him became so great that I was impelled to add breeding to training. Now, I had seen that the horse possessed a power analogous to that of the magnet, I reasoned that this was an unintelligent though active force. Any kind of a horse will trot until he is urged to a point beyond his trotting powers and then he will break into a gallop. This is true of anything from a Percheron to a thoroughbred. I concluded that if I could develop in the herse the intelligence necessary to make him trot instead of run I had the problem solved. This had to be done by breeding as well as training, and so I undertook the task.

"I bred thoroughbred meres to standardbred trotters that I might get the speed and gameness of the one and the coolness and endurance of the other, and then I bred again with a view to developing the trot as a if the undertaking would be too much for the pork, completely fat. There is also another potato crop would be absurd.

natural gait. I am satisfied with the progress I have made so far, and I am convinced that eventually horses will be bred so that they will prefer trotting to running, and that their greatest speed will be brought out in trotting. In other words, the horse will be so bred that the trot will be his natural galt, and consequently the easiest for him."

When to Breed Young Fillies. There is quite a different opinion among breeders as to the proper time to commence

breeding fillies. We have had considerable experience during the past fifteen years in breeding mares, having bred a large number during that time, both for ourselves and those who have patronized the stallions we have kept for

public service. We have always advecated breeding the fillies at two years old, if it is the intention to breed them at all, as in our opinion they will foal their first colt when three years old, with less danger to themselves than when four and five years old, for the following reasons: The mare not being so fully matured, as at four or five years old her bones and muscles are not so firmly knit, hence will give more readily, also the foal of the three-year-old mare will generally be smaller at birth, thereby lessening the danger of the mare having trouble.

We have never known a three-year-old mare to have trouble in foaling, although we have known quite a number of fine mares being lost by not being able to foal their first colt when five to seven years old. Two-year-old fillies should not be bred too

comes in the spring, as they will do far better if they can have a run on grass a month or more before foaling.

We believe that mares that have their first colts in three years make better and more regular breeders, and in our opinion the breeder who allows a two-year-old to run over without being stinted to a well-bred, matured stallion is losing valuable time.

We say breed the fillies to matured stalother kinds of stock, if young, immature females, the stock will rapidly degenerate into mere scrubs. - National Horse Breeder.

Horse Gossip.

W. B. Fisk, of Coldwater, whose father, A C. Fisk, owns the stallion Latitude, 2:19%, says he has been offered \$22,000 for this horse and refused it.

THE annual meeting of the Michigan Trot ting Horse-Breeders' Association will be held at the Hibbard House, Jackson, on Wednesday next, November 12th.

MARCUS DALY, who is called the "Coppe King" of Anaconda, Montana, recently bought \$54,000 worth of trotting coits at Lexington, Ky. They include Lady Wilton, record 2:25, and ten yearlings and weanlings.

W NUTWOOD has 11 new ones in the list this "standard stakes" racket, which is simply crawling under the fence rather than paying at the gate in an honest manner. These takes are as big a humbug as the old "tin oup" records. The fact is only time made in a fair race should constitute a record.

NELLIE T., by Thatcher's Hambletonian, a son of Masterlode, got a record of 2:27 in William T., 2:25% as a two-year-old. Neilie runs? Go out into the dairy sections your-T. got her record over a kite-shaped track. but that, like everything else in the way of a record. " goes" this season.

The best trotting records are now as fol lows: Yearling, Norlaine, 2:311/4; two-year old, Sunol 2:18; three-year-old, Sunol 2:10% Don P.zzaro 2:14%: four Adonis 2:111/2; any age, Johnston, 2:061/4.

THE notorious Wm. McGuigan, formerly of Lexington, Ky., course, together with his trainer Briggs, his foreman Sales, and a rubber, for doping Meckie H., the favorite in a race, and owned by the Shannon Brothers, of Lexington. The fact of the matter is an expulsion by the trotting associations for fraud should debar the party from all racing or trotting associations, and vice versa. A fraud horses or trotters, and the various associa tions should recognize the truth of this and act accordingly.

AMERICAN trotters are winning honors in Europe. The five-year-old mare Bosque Bonita recently trotted a mile at Vierna in 2:1914. the best record for a mile ever made in Europe. The best previous record, 2:2034, was only had remarkable success myself, but I also made by an American trotter, Mollie Wilkes. Among the five starters against Bosque Bonita was the mare Valkyr, well known to horsemen here, and Mollie Wilkes. The latter got second money, and Valkyr third. Mollie Wilkes won a five and a half furlong race in straight heats. In a double team race which followed, the American horses Judge Davis and Dan Jenkins were hooked up together, and started against two Russian teams. The Americans took the lead and kept it right along, when just as they were reaching the wire up went Judge Davis, passing the other judges (in the stand) on a run, which lost the team the race. It was given to the Russian stallion team, which trotted two miles and a half furlong in 5:35, a 2:49% gait per mile.

> A NUMBER of prominent men who are interested in the breeding and running of thoroughbred horses, met at New York recently to discuss measures looking to the purifying and elevating of the race course. Among those present were Senator George Hearst, J. B. Haggin, August Belmont, D. D. Withers, James Galway, E. J. Baldwin, A. F. Walcot John Hunter, John A. Morris, Col. M. Lewi Clark, A. J. Cassatt, J. G. Cassatt, S. S. Brown and Charles Reed. These men feel that something must be done in this direction or decent people will soon refuse to attend race. They also feel the degradation of being compelled to associate more or less with th classes which have always made attendance at a race course a reproach to decent people dertaking, and believe such success would be of infinite value to those who are striving to improve the horses of the country, it looks as

comparatively few men connected with the turf who are really sincere in attempting reform, to ever accomplish. The press coul help them a great deal, and it should.

Che Farm.

Dairying in Wisconsin.

In an address before the Wisconsin Dairy men's Association, printed in the annual report, Mr. C. R. Beach said that Wisconsin is to-day largely indebted for her accumulat ed wealth and present prosperity to the those localities that make dairying their cooking." leading business have far outstripped in wealth those which have not—indicated by better buildings and a general air of thrift and prosperity. He said there were severa farmers drawing barley by his place, ter miles to market, for 25 cents a bushel. The product of thirty cows in his stable brought these men receive for a thousand bushels of barley. To deliver these thousand bushels costs at least five cents a bushel. The grain ration of the cows was bought and cost \$50, besides the forty pounds daily of ensilage, the product of an acre and a half, and the second-growth of three acres of timothy and clover. Tost is, the same as three acres with the \$50 purchased food, fed his thirty cows a month. Yet had these men received 50 cents a bushel, the cows would have given five times as much per acre. Mr. Beach early in the season; it would be better to added: "If the final product of that barley have them foal in July than before grass was consumed in Wisconsin, the wealth of the State would be further diminished by more than twice the cost of the barley.' Hence he insists that the path to the cow stable is the grand avenue to success.

Mr. Beach further stated in subsequent discussion, that he produced 100 pounds of another season's growth. Onlons do not butter from the produce of one acre of land. and sold the butter for 26 cents a pound. He had grade Jerseys and other breeds. But it was not all in the food. Regularity in ing this crop is to take them thoroughly tions, for in breeding horses, as with all handling, regularity in milking, handling kindly, shielding from storm, all had their

Gov. Hoard, in his address on another occasion, spoke of the results at the co-operative creamery at Ft. Arkinson, under his knowledge, where every man receives exactly his due, where some men received as high ture, and let them remain here until freezas \$70 a cow, and where there were others ing weather sets in, when I remove them to who had the same chance, living within a a dry cellar. Then upon the approach of mile of the former, that got only forty dollars. What was the difference? It was not in their color, not in the climate, nor the water, nor the earth, nor any thing, but better. The critical periods are during the simply in the brain. This position he illus- warm or even mild and damp spells in the trated in several ways. Gov. H. further illustrated his subject in the following state-States west of the Allegheny mountains, fact, I believe this would be good policy farmers all about said, 'Behold another of price, and are often seriously damaged by Hoard's follies.' Well, we stuck to it. You being sprouted. know how the interest has grown, how farmers will ride miles to look at a sile, and to-day there are over sixty silos in the one town of Lake Mills near us; and in the town | not that half the onions put upon the market, in which is Fort Atkinson, there will be next in this vicinity at least, are damaged by beyear forty or fifty silos. These men are ing sprouted. Hence the need of knowing after the problem of reducing the cost of how to store and keep them .- O. Moffet, making a pound of milk. If you can get in Germantown Telegraph. twenty-two tons of ensilage fodder from one und, and that will keep for from ten to twelve acres, as hay generally selves, and see how these men are working."

Winter Care of Sheep.

It is only the careless farmer that allows his sheep to feed with his cattle and horses in the same barn-yard, and at the same stack. The frolicsome young steers and mischievous colts are not fit companions for the timid sheep-especially in winter, when they feel the exhilarating effects of the keen, frosty air. They are hooked about and scared from their feed, and not unfrequently killed or maimed. This is not good management or economy. The man who intends to make sheep profitable must have a proper place for them and attend to their feeding with particular care. The winter season is the most critical time with them, and many a flock is reduced during this season by pure neglect. As a boy, the recollections of pulling wool from skin and bone carcasses are not of the most pleasant kind, and I most heartily detest the management that makes such a practice necessary.

Sheep sheds should be constructed with good roomy yards opening off. They should never be compelled to take the leavings of other stock—they need the tenderest kinds of herbage, and will thrive well on nothing else. They may live-or exist-but not profitably to their owners, or comfortably to themselves.

The best of the green-cut hay should b reserved for them; and they will amply re pay, in wool and lambs, if a light feeding of grain be given them during the winter months. They need a little green food, and salt as often as other stock. Roots, cut fine, with a sprinkling of salt will be relished by them, and should be given once a week through the winter.

Their yards must be dry if you would have them thrive. It is not a good plan, in my experience, to give them the run of the fields after you have commenced feeding. They injure the roots of the grass, and also lose their appetite for hay .- Indiana Farmer.

Lean Pork,

W. H. Yeomans, in the Massachusetts Ploughman, says:

" Prof. Atwater says there are two things for the pork producer to do: Make leaner pork and get better access to foreign markets. It is all well enough to secure foreign markets if there is a demand for pork products, but we are unable to understand the advantage of making lean pork, except in the growth of pigs that are to be consumed fresh. Every farmer's wife who is in the habit of using salt pork for cooking purposes, either for boiling or frying, which is a mmon mode of cooking, prefers clear fat to any mixture of fat and lean. After salting, the lean portion of pork becomes hard, a feature that it retains in cooking. This often or generally overlooked. As stated in product of the farm is a very important arti- the Bulletin, therefore, while it is evident cle in household economy; baked beans or that these several brands may be good gener succotash would hardly be considered up to al fertilizers, the claim that they are preen the standard without its regulation supply of inently adapted to the special needs of the

consideration in the making of pork, and that is it is better to produce lard that is pure and is so essential to the thrifty housewife, rather than by a lack of that article, encour age the manufacture of a fraudulent article. but in order to secure lard there must be fat pork.

doubts the preference for fat "lf . . pork they have only to watch sales and notice the selections when clear pork is offered with that which is partially lean. Also ask farmers' wives which they prefer and there will be more testimony for fat pork. Then, if we remember correctly where experiments were tried at one of the experiment stations, it was found to be best to make fat pork dairy business. He asserted, go where you that pork produced by predominant albumiwill throughout the State, and you will find noid material was more likely to shrink in

Kill the Poorest Figs First, It often happens on every farm that the pork barre! gives out early and the farmer is obliged to resort to his pig pen for a fresh supply. It is almost equally common for the inexperienced farmer to select the most as much money for the month of January as thrifty pig in his lot for killing first. This is nearly always a mistake. The lack of thriftiness is not cured by age, and when one pig is eighty and the other a hundred weight, the increase is likely to be 120 and 200 if both are kept long enough. The stunted pig should be killed as soon as it is in fairly good condition. A thrifty pig will pay for keeping until it rolls in its own fat, and will often pay better between 100 and 200 pounds than at an earlier period of its growth. - American Cultivator.

Storing Onions.

It is often found that onions do not keep well over winter. This is because they are so hardy that they can withstand more cold than other classes of vegetables, in fact must be kept in a colder temperature, in order that they do not sprout and start off on need freezing to keep well, but a little sometimes will not hurt them.

The best facilities I have found for keepdried from the garden to the third story of a brick building, spread them out on the floor, and let them lie there until wanted for use. But when this is not convenient I put them in shallow boxes, and store in a loft of some shed or out-building, or hay mow, anywhere that they have plenty of air, without moisspring remove them to some dry, cool place.

If the boxes used are made of lattice work, with open bottom and sides, so much the fall and spring; at such times they should not be in close barrels nor warm cellars. ment: "The first sile built in the United | Perhaps cold storage would be advisable, in was built at Ft. Atkinson in 1876. The with onion sets, which usually bring a high

It is a mistaken idea that an onion with a long green sprout will do for transplanting, either for seed or for greens, and I doubt

Professor Sanborn makes some good points in the following article on feeding stock for market: "One of the best illustrations of the subtle influence of diet on the structure of the animal is seen in the greater weights of the hides of the more albuminous lot. Hides are albuminous in character and this increase of the weight of hides is in harmony with the increased weight of hair found with the pigs under albuminous diet, and as well as anything can show it shows that we can make our cattle lean or fat at pleasure. But it is said that any one can make steers lean as 'Job's turkeys.' But I seek large ration of lean with rapid growth and a fine market steer with the maximum of lean, for our steers as now fitted for market carry a mass of layer-fat. The average buyer for consumption knows less what to do with it than with fat pork. A roast of fat stock show animal was about one-half thrown away at my table from excessive fat. I was concerned last year in the disposal of fat stock show animals at Kansas City and found that butchers were reluctant to handle the animals, saying that their customers did not like them on account of the waste fat." Butchers in this and other cities have the same reluctance to handle very fat animals, either cattle, sheep or hogs. There is too much waste in them, which the slightly higher prices realized does not off-set.

Analyses of Fertilizers.

Bulletin No. 104 of the Connecticut Exper iment Station contains tabulated analyse of 65 nitrogenous superphosphates and 33 o special manures, from samples collected in all parts of the State by special station agents It is found by analysis that of the 65, one third are deficient in one ingredient required by the manufacturer's guarantee, two are deficient in two ingredients, and in only seven cases is there a deficiency in the most valuable element, nitrogen. The average ton price of these 65 brands has been \$33 74, and their average valuation \$28 14, difference \$5 60, which indicates that in general the purchaser has paid about one-fifth more per pound for nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash when purchased ready mixed than for the same elements of plant food unmixed Nearly the same deficiency was found in the average of the 33 special manures. It will

be observed, however, that the expenses incurred by the manufacturers in purchasing mixing, cost of rent and machinery, proper y entitle them to a certain amount of profit. Eleven of the special manures were designed particularly for the potato crop. But they seem to differ widely in their composition, and both manufacturers and farmers do not at all agree on what fertilizers are best suited to this crop. This difference of opinion, so far as field trial may have been cited, is doubtless owing to the great different in the composition of the soils existing in different localities, a matter too

The Experiment Station Record.

The agricultural experiment stations of the country, over fifty in number, issue annually some three hundred bulletins and eports of from four to two hundred and fifty pages each. Very few people have ccess to all of these publications, and fewer still can afford the time required to note the character and results of the experiments they describe. Those who find it desirable to keep pace with the progress of agricultur al experimentation will find a condense record of all station work in the Experimen Station Record, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. The October number is being distributed, and the November number also is practically ready.

Agricultural Items.

A COUPLE of young men, residing in North Allegan, invested in a corn-husking machine, and recently husked 255 bushels of corn in single afternoon.

THE advance in the price of wheat has stimulated farmers to sow a wider breadth than usual and the acreage of the winter wheatgrowing States has largely increased. THE Indiana Experiment Station caution

farmers against buying the "Red Star Ferric" and the "Western Reserve Fertilizer." Both are worth less than \$6 a ton and cost between \$20 and \$30.

CANADIAN farmers will feed barley to their cattle instead of buying western corn, of which that country imports annually some three million bushels. It is thought by then that they can substitute barley for corn with

In a town in the Western Reserve, Ohio, the trustees have let the contract for mowing and cleaning up the roadsides, and charge up expense of so doing to all lands that presen their weedy fronts to the highway. The plan proves eminently successful, and that township has clean roadsides.

GUY WHEELER, an eccentric individual of Genesee Co., N. Y., has fed two Shorthorn steers to the enormous weight of 7,000 lbs The cattle are from a thoroughbred Shorthorn cow and a common bull of the same breed. If sold for beef, at five cents per pound they will not pay the cost of the 22 tons of corn meal they have been fed, not to mention the hay and grass; but if sold to showmen as the biggest steers in the world, they are a success.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Rural New Yorker makes a point of sowing clover after super phosphates. He says: "Only thus will the superphosphates best pay. They are starters. a supplement to eke out the farm manures, means of getting the ground quickly up to the 'clover level.' If 25 years ago I had known as well as I do now just how to use superphosphates and clover together on tiledrained land, I would have bought less town manure and rendered my farm productive and fit for wheat and rotation much sooner.

PROF. STEWART says driving horses, used only for light twork occasionally, may be safely fed in a ration of one-third oats and two-thirds wheat bran. The morning and night ration may be two quarts of oats and four pounds of bran. This is equivalent, says the professor, to 12 quarts of Coats. Min oran and cats and feed dry, with 12 pounds of long hay, giving hay alone for a noon feed. One obstacle in feeding bran to driving horses is that it causes them to sweat more under se. But this is caused mostly by het fed with other ground food mixed with moistened cut hay. Moist food makes a horse softer. He thinks if fed in the way propose it will not cause profuse sweating.

diseases. Scarcely a family is entirely free from it, while thousands everywhere are its suffering slaves. Hood's Sarsaparilla has had remarkable success in curing every form of scrofula. The most severe and painful running sores, swellings in the neck or goitre, humor in the eyes, causing partial or total blindness, yield to the powerful effects of this medicine. It thoroughly removes every impurity from the blood.

"My little daughter's life was saved, as

we believe, by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Before she was six months old she had 7 running she was six months old she had 7 running scrofuls sores. One physician advised the amputation of one of her fingers, to which we refused assent. When we began giving her Hood's Sarsaparilla, a marked improvement was noticed and by a continued use of it her recovery was complete. And she is new, being seven years old, strong and healthy."

B. C. JONES, Alna, Lincoln County. Me.

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Grand River V. The October meeti alley Horticultural nlt, at Grange Hall pal question for dis chard, though the me up as a prelimi ufield called on ho explained the re g a grape vine. T. the hall in the ma runed it before the a lesson was freq estions from those

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as well received by

ms are good and the oints of defense for l and lively debate narks of these two e The President calle tely returned from : s ideas regarding rowing. He had be e mountain range i of the State. Apple nse size and gra said, but it was no There were no news; was, however, Whiskey was the rui Moonshiners were the Hayes brought home a atives almost live on The picking and st was then discussed f field read a communi ler, in which the latte of some years since th and Minnesota were States. He had just : sin and knew whereof

Wilde opened the disc Wilde's remarks were people are not nearly should be regarding th growing. There was Snow apple would gre the Ben Davis. Fo. he advised the selection spoke at some length tions from varieties on Mr. Munson explain to plant and directions first two years. He co of grain crops in your

potatoes and beans. E. C. Phillips gave ing. The Red Canad slow growing on their progress on hardier sto had proved the Wager ing variety. The onl Spy from splitting a was to prevent any dec when young. Mr. Cla future of apple growing very cold damp cellar keep apples. Mr. Alfo location for apples an commended setting 82 soll said there was no

apple market if care E. C. Phillips belie fruit rather than selli for others to pick. Mr. Herrington fo for apple growers: fruit and destroy the Mr. Kelley gave

means to prevent rabbits. "A rabbit if they can get in an " Put some branche The rabbits will from can easily be caugh grafted trees, he said in five years. The ists keep the land cu crops or sod to grow After music by moved a vote of their entertainment journed to meet at Walker, on the fou

Shelterin Among late topic our agricultural and aries, is that orchs: tive, must be shelt from the cold blast

is to consist of he and be of sufficien make a secure defe The idea, in our Instead of proving chard, we believe of any kind, wou Planting orchards exposures will not yield crops at all to planted in elevated wind from every qu about to set cut an select a high north perience and observ position to be the l

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revent Rabbits and Mice from Girdling Fruit Trees.

PARMA, Nov. 3, 1890.

the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. have been a reader of your valuable per for a long time and would like to ask me of its many readers the best preventive keep mice and rabbits from girdling ng apple trees that have been set this some say to wind them with paper. ould a light coat of coal tar, put on one of from the ground injure them? Any innation would be giadly received. GEO. W. CHAPEL.

Tarred paper, put on so as to reach over a above the ground, is a good preventive. b blood smeared over the tree is said to these vermin from attacking them, but on't think it as good as paper. Ordinofing paper is just the thing. Coal far, ed directly to the trees, is very injurifrequently killing a large percentage of rees to which it is applied. But perars some of our readers have a remedy ere effective than those mentioned.

#### Grand River Valley Horticulture.

The October meeting of the Grand River alley Horticultura! Society was held on the alt, at Grange Hall, Herrington. The prinal question for discussion was the apple hard, though the pruning of grape vines ne up as a preliminary. President C. W. field called on Vice-President Pearce, explained the renewal system of pruna grape vine. The vine was brought ine ball in the manner it grew, and he ned it before the audience. This practilesson was frequently interrupted by tions from those interested in the sub-

Mr. W. H Munson explained the Kuiffen tem of pruning grape vines. This way s well received by the society. Both syss are good and the friends of either had ats of defense for their way in the generand lively depate which followed the rearks of these two experienced growers.

The President called on Mr. H. H. Hayes tely returned from North Carolina, to give ideas regarding that country for fruit owing. He had been in Polk County in mountain range in the northwest portion the State. Apple trees grew there to imense size and grapes were plentiful, he said, but it was no place for him to live. here were no newspapers and no schools. was, however, a delightful climate. Thiskey was the ruination of the people. conshiners were the chief class there. Mr. yes brought home a specimenof locust the ives almost live on.

The picking and storage of apples, etc. as then discussed for an hour. Mr. Gard read a communication from S. L. Fulin which the latter renewed his assertion some years since that Wisconsin, Dakota d Minnesota were not good fruit raising tates. He had just returned from Wisconn and knew whereof he spoke. Mr. Thos ilde opened the discussion on apples. Mr. Vilde's remarks were to the effect that the ople are not nearly so enthusiastic as they id be regarding the possibilities for fruit towing. There was "millions in it." The now apple would grow anywhere, so would be Ben Davis. For general apple culture e advised the selection of a heavy soil. He snoke at some length on the merits of the ifferent kinds of apples, making his selections from varieties on exhibition.

Mr. Munson explained the kind of trees plant and directions for their care for the first two years. He condemned the practice grain crops in vonng orchards. Plant in corn the first year, he said; the second year potatoes and beans.

E. C. Phillips gave his views on top grafting. The Red Canada and Wagener were slow growing on their stock, but made good progress on hardier stock. Warren Willard had proved the Wagener to be a weak rooting variety. The only way to prevent the Spy from splitting at the crotch, he said, was to prevent any decided crotch in the tree when young. Mr. Clayton believed in the future of apple growing. Mr. Jacobs said a very cold damp cellar was the best place to keep apples. Mr. Alford wanted a very high location for apples and heavy soil. He recommended setting 32 feet apart. Mr. Pearsoll said there was no danger in finding an apple market if care was taken in picking. E. C. Phillips believed in picking his own fruit rather than selling the orchard outright for others to pick.

Mr. Herrington found sheep a good thing for apple growers; they would eat the poor fruit and destroy the worms.

Mr. Kelley gave his views on the best means to prevent destruction to trees by rabbits. "A rabbit will never touch a body if they can get in among branches," he said. Put some branches in piles for the winter. The rabbits will frequent the branches and can easily be caught in steel traps," Top grafted trees, he said, will come into bearing in five years. The most successful orchardists keep the land cultivated and never allow crops or sod to grow.

After music by the band, Mr Slayton. moved a vote of thanks to the Grange for their entertainment. The meeting was adjourned to meet at Harmony Grange Hall, in Walker, on the fourth Tuesday in Novem-THOS. L. BROWN, Sec.

#### Sheltering Orchards.

our agricultural and horticultural contemporaries, is that orchards, to make them produc tive, must be sheltered on at least two sides from the cold blasts of winter. This shelter is to consist of hedges of evergreen trees, and be of sufficient height and density to make a secure defence.

The ides, in our judgment, is a fallacy. Instead of proving advantageous to an orchard, we believe a hedge, or protection of any kind, would be a positive injury. Planting orchards in valleys and southern that even in Maine and other extremely cold States, northern exposures are selected for apart and on separate branches, were found apple orehards, where they stand the sever-

leys, or where they have southern exposures former." The same holds good as it regards peach orchards. A great object is to keep back the blooming as long as possible, and this can be done in northern exposures withliable apple orchards we ever saw were those on a full northern exposure.

This we think will be found to be the experience in the middle, northern and eastern of the mischlef is undiscoverable." States, of many observing apple growers. There may be some exceptions, it is true, but they are only the exceptions to the rule which prevail in all cases. - Germantown Telegraph.

How English Growers Pack Grapes.

transit to a market whose buyers are very particular : Neither skill or art is required in filling do this kind of thing, not perhaps that they think it the very best to show up their

pack firmly, to save moving during the boat be, a good and profitable one. "There is altrip; and secondly, 1 believe their object is ways room, up high." to get as much weight as possible in, as the charge is so much per basket, irrespective of most beautiful dessert sorts, if put upon the weight—at least so I am informed. This fill- right market at the moment of their greatest ing of baskets does very well for stuff that perfection, can be easily sold at from \$10 to is anywise faulty, or even for sound, common grapes; but the retailer will tell you which is best for their trade—our lightly run about 500 to the barrel, and at \$20 would packed baskets or the heavily filled ones. I said there was no skill or art in thus filling apples should be handled like eggs; and the basket, but yet there must be, as, try as really the best case for shipping such fruit is I will, I could never get the weight in that made upon the same plan as the cellular egg they do, and I cannot conceive why not. However popular the flats may be for the grower round large towns, who carts his pro duce direct to the market, nothing can touch the handle wicker basket for general purposes. My idea of sending grapes to market or shop trade is that all that can be seen of the grapes should be perfect, and by my system of packing not only are the tops seen but also the whole fronts of the bunches

and though the sides touch at the sides,

when the bunches are taken out very little

rubbing is to be seen. Practice will soon

tell the size of basket for any specific weight

required. Growers will know how to ac-

commodate their customers, be it from three or four to twelve pounds. Good grapes, which mean higher prices, always pay for smaller packages. In my many years' experience with tons of grapes, though I have never had the largest of places, I have had general good luck, even to sending in March Muscats and Gros Colmar to Belgium Selecting the basket, place a piece of news paper all round the inside of the basket, and if the bottom be at all rough, a little bit of hay can be first put in, but I prefer paper. Then open a sheet of wedding and place it over the paper. All is now ready for the must be thinned at least twice, and when the final sheet of white or cap paper-glazed I time comes to market it everything must be like the best. From long practice I find a sheet of paper cut in two will fit in much better than one piece. Turn the corners down, so that nothing is seen of either wadding or newspaper. Now weigh the basket. With basket, scissors, and twine, all is now

ready for cutting. The end being gently tilted up, cut a large bunch for the first; one smaller one each side will then fit in. If six bunches will fit in, it will be bandy, possibly another one each side, which will come under the handle, tying each bunch as cut, and turning the foot stalks down so that they do not project above the top rim, or they will break the paper. Weigh the basket, deducting the first weight, and now bend two willows or vine sticks over the top, lengthwise of the basket, inserting the ends through the basket end. Lay a sheet of folded newspaper over the sticks, then cover over with a sheet of cap paper, sticking on a grape label. As the readers will see, I leave the centre of the basket open. Of course these are light weights, but six, eight or ten pounds can be readily put in. Heavy bunches will, while taking up less room, give correspondingly heavier weight. Those who have convenience for getting moss will find this a good lining for the bottem. Wood shavings, being springy, make a good substitute for wadding. Paper cuttings from the printers aralso useful. I have said use a little hav, bu this is liable to taint the fruit. To make the most of our produce, pink paper will show

Serious Drawback to Plum Culture A correspondent of the Country Gentleman, who says he has taken 59 black knots from 70 plum trees in six years, in the hope of finally excising the disease by use of the

the Muscats up. My ideas, as I say, of

grapes when packed is that they should be

perfect, and must give great credit to the

railway companies for their careful carriage.

Where I take it that much shaking is done.

is from our large arrival stations to the mar-

ket or shops. To be at a large station and

see the vans packed, one really wonders

that they travel so well. I always contend

that here is where the damage is done.

knife, says of this season's experiences : "Two examinations in the spring while the trees were yet bare revealed no excrescences, neither could we find any while jar-Among late topics introduced into some of ring the trees for the curculio during the first week in June; but when picking the plums just three months afterwards, we discovered no less than sixteen young knots on the for a third, with early French breakfast rad-Lombards. Last week, the trees being suf- ishes. Then, later on, come early onions ficiently bare for the purpose, 1 made, as usual, a thorough search with the result of finding three more knots on the Lombards which had been probably over-looked at as well as White, and Fay's Prolific, and we picking time, as they were larger and dark- had so many more than we wanted er than those removed then; no sign of a we sold two bushels. Next come blackfungous growth was discernible on the Brad- cap Mammoth Cluster and red and yelshaws or Reine Claudes, while the cherry low Antwerps. The red didn't yield exposures will not as a rule be as reliable or trees, May Dukes and Bigarreaus, were all much this season, but the black gave yield crops at all to be compared to orchards as they had been hitherto, free from attack. us some to sell, besides supplying a family planted in elevated positions, opened to the The olive-green color of the sixteen knots of four grown persons. New potatoes next wind from every quarter. Indeed if we were showed that they were of this season's about to set cut an orchard to-day, we should growth, and I am almost certain that the select a high northern exposure. All our ex- three subsequently found were also. The perience and observation go to show such a trees affected were those showing the thriftposition to be the best. It is a notorious fact lest growth, as was the case in previous two bushels, and they were of a finer quality years, and two excrescences about two feet than the wild ones, and much nearer when the

on the same tree. ity of the climate much better than in val-

"Were I to plant an orchard and had two invisible foe. When we consider that, as locations, one a valley surrounded by hills | Prof. Peck tells us, a single knot may proexcept on the south side, and the other a duce 12,800,000 spores, which can be wafted high elevation exposed to cold winds, I long distances by the wind, it seems hopewould choose the latter in preference to the less ever to expect entire freedom from this fungus as long as one plum tree stands within a mile or more of another, since certain discovery and destruction of every knot by every plum grower is a'most an impossibilout shelter. In fact the finest and most re- ity. Could it always te determined from what quarter the spores came, comething could be done towards shortening the supply, but generally, as in my case, the source

#### Choice Dessert Apples,

Those growers who are accustomed to sell ing their apples at from one to two dollars a barrel, and think the last a paving price. have little conception of the money that may The manager of Ashford Vineyard, at be got out of apple growing. The growers of Fordingbridge, England, tells the Horticul- choice dessert apples in Eugland think little tural Times how grapes are packed for of getting from twelve to twenty-five cents each for their fine fruits. There is no risk in saying that, let them do their best, we can here in America grow finer apples, at a much up a basket of grapes so full that it can less cost, than the most careful orchardist in hold no more. I admit that on the score of the comparatively sunless mother country. expediency our Channel Island neighbors For those who are looking for an uncrowded field of labor in horticulture, it seems to me that the field is entirely unoccupied, but goods, but for two causes. The first is to that it is yet, and for some time to come will

Perfectly flawless apples, of our best and \$20 a barrel. Instead of being a high, this is a low estimate. Apples of medium size be only four cents apiece. But this class of cases. In these, fancy Canadian apples are now being shipped to England, and have netted the growers about \$3 a bushel.—N. J. Orchard and Garden.

#### Grow Early Apples.

T. H. Hoskins, in Farm and Orchard, says: The truth is that with early apples, as with every other good thing, there is "room enough up high." Fine, well grown specimens, properly put upon the market, always command a ready sale. But they are tender and require as careful handling and packing to admit of their being spread to the thickas any soft fruit. To be profitable, they mnst not only be well grown and well handled. The seller must know his market. and his market must know him. He must a long time the qualities that make them de make no mistake, and ship no poor fruit. It sirable in the fall, and may be safely stored; is as important to the fruit grower as to the but, of course, will not germinate. A bulletin butter maker that his goods should be up to on nut culture is being prepared by the mark every time.

My advice to growers handy to a good market is to grow the finest early fruit, and of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or to the offer it in the most attractive shape. The trees must be healthy, and rightly pruned from the start, so as to give the fruit in all parts of the tree an equal chance. The ground must be rich and mellow; the fruit ready, and the business rushed. A firstclass peach grower should be a first class apple grower. The varieties must be understood and well chosen; and they must be shipped so as to reach the dealer ready for immediate sale.

Spraying Against Pear Blight. The orchard of Mr. J. M. White, of M. dlesex, New Jersey, says B. D. H. in Garstrong streams. With this cart and three tons as a recent day's business. men, with a boy to lead the horse, the entire orehard was sprayed thoroughly in four hours. The first spraying was with a mixture of London purple for insects, and carblight fungus. One Clairgeau tree was left unsprayed, and from this the leaves fell very early and the few pears produced soon followed. They were small, blotched and either fresh or canned, amounts to over a cracked so much as to be about worthless. The surrounding trees of the same variety retained their folioge well, and, as gathering. Business begins with the strawthis was an off-year prices were high and profits great. Mr. White saved several hundred dollars on his Clairgeau pears alone. The Duchess and other varieties were also benefited, as may be inferred from the fact that their owner secured an unbroken list of first premlums at the State Fair. This case is simply cited to show that the time has come when spraying machines of some kind must be adopted as regular implements on the farm. It should be understood that they can be used for the potato field as well as the orchard and vineyard.

The Profits of a Garden.

Says a correspondent of the Rural New

Yorker: I find that a good garden is everything to farmer, as it should be to every one. Some farmers say they have not time to attend to one. A little time now and then in a garden will keep it up. Let one spend a whole day at work there at the right time, instead of prised at the amount of good he can accomplish. We have half an acre in our garden. out of 145 acres in the farm, and we get about as much for the table there as from all the rest put together. The hens are not allowed there. First, in the spring we have two beds of asparagus, and roots ordered and lettuce. Then we have strawberriesonly a small bed, but enough for the table. Afterwards we enjoy currants, Red Cherry cheered us, and I have a few sweet ones this season. We have a patch of the Taylor blackberry about the size of an extension table, which gave us, in five weeks, about housewife wished some for tea. I am think-

or are sheltered. A Maine farmer says, be paid for only partial immunity from this two bushels. I must not forget a fine lot of about 600 plants of celery which we have been eating, and expect to eat till January or later. Pear trees raised in the garden yielded 10 bushels, and now there are about ! three bushels of grapes that have commenced to ripen. We cover them up to keep Jack Frost off. Besides these, there are cabbages, cauliflowers, cucumbers, beets, melons, sweet corn, pop-corn, parsnips, peas, peppers; etc. Now why doesn't every person your throat, arises from catarrh, and as cawho has a piece of land say to himself : "1 will have a garden any way."

#### Bleaching Dried Fruit.

According to the Experiment Station secord for October (U. S. Department of Agriculture), Director Hilgard of the California Station believes that the public should be taught 'to prefer "healthy, brown, highflavored fruit to the sickly-tinted, chemicallytainted product of the sulphur box." When freshly sliced fruit is treated with sulphurous acid for a short time, the effects are slight. yet such as to protect the fruit from insects. When thoroughly sulphured after drying, worse still, sulphuric acid is formed in sufficient amount to be injurious to health. By analysis sulphured apricots have been found to contain .232 per cent of sulphuric acid, or about 25 grains of oil of vitriol per pound, and prunes .346 per cent of sulphurie acid. In most countries of Europe the sale of sulphurad fruit is forbidden.

#### Chestnuts for Market.

Samples of American chestnuts, superior to those of foreign growth both in size and in flavor, have recently been received at the Department of Agriculture, affording a striking illustration of the results of ness?" This question especially suggests culture and selection. By these means it is believed that the maturity of the chestnut ing for something to combine with their likewise may be materially hastened. Reports received from various sections of the country indicate that the nut may be best prepared for market by being immersed in boiling water for about ten minutes as soon as gathered. Worm; nuts will float on the surface and may be removed; all eggs and larvæ of insects will be destroyed; and the condition of the meat of the nut will be so the acreage was small in consequence, and changed that it will not become flinty by the average crop of this State less than 60 further curing for winter use, and still be in per cent. Still the farmer who did not beno wise a " boiled chestnut." The nuts may be dried in the sun or in dry-houses after being placed in sacks in such quantities as ness of about two inches, the sacks being frequently turned and shaken. Dried by this method they remain quite tender, retain for Division of Pomology, and when published may be obtained by applying to the Secretary Division of Pomology, Department of Agriculture.

#### Horticultural Items.

A TRAIN of ten carloads of Lims beans was east two weeks ago.

THE Florida orange crop promises to be sbout two million boxes, sgainst two and a half million hoxes last year.

THE American Cultivator says the entire peach crop shipped over the Delaware Railroad this year consisted of two baskets and one crate of very indifferent fruit.

den and Forest, contains some 1,200 frees, at the celery business. Kalamazoo dealers and early in the season the spraying was be- bragged of having shipped 18% tons in one

THE [ Eaton Rapids Journal says Henry Spaulding, of Aurelius, bought an 80-acre farm last spring, giving his note for \$1,200 in bonate of copper with ammonia for the payment. The crop of apples on the land this fall will nearly release the obligation.

> THE value of the wild fruits of Northern Wisconsin which are annually marketed million dollars, and it is estimated two or three times as much is wasted for want of berry and closes in September with the cranberry.

THE best authorities say California will this year pack fully one million three hun dred thousand toxes of raisins. This is about twenty times the raisin output of ten year ago and over two hundred times the amount packed in 1873. All raisin makers will make money this year if early rains do not troub!

GRAPES, says the Massachusetts Ploughman should be pruned as soon as possible after the leaves fall, or at any rate before March; the longer you put it off the more likely the vines will be to bleed, and the more danger there will be that the work will be neglected and imperfectly done, if done at all. The grapes are always borne upon new wood, and neglec to prune out the old wood results in loss with grapes more quickly and certainly than with

A PARTY of bear hunters have just discovered in Fresno County, California, a tree which is said to be the largest one in the going fishing or visiting, and he will be sur- world. It is in the most rugged portion of the Sierras, two miles north of Kentucky Mead ows. For a mile, impenetrable underbrush surrounded it, so the hunters had to use axe and knife to approach it. It measured 129 feet in circumference four feet from the ground. They named it the "Oregono."

> A REPRESENTATIVE of one of the largest evaporated fruit dealing firms in the United States has recently returned to New York from a visit to the We t. On being asked his opinion of the prospec. for fruit, etc., he replied that the apple co. , and New York and the Eastern States may a the shortest ever known, but the supp! / in Sareas, Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska th s year will compensate in a large measure for the deficiency. Until recently he says but few people in the fruit business resilized the extent of the orchards in Missouri and Kansas.

DILAWARE raised an enormous quantity of tomatoes this year, the number of cans prepared for market exceeding 5,000,000. These are three-pound cans, which would mean 15,000,000 pounds of tomatoes. A ton of tomatces, as they come from the field, will fill from 400 to 425 cans. On this basis, a product of 5,000,000 cans means that 12,500 tons of tomatoes were purchased by the canners in ing setting out the 50 sprouts that have startthat State this year. The loss from cleaning ed from them in the spring. We have a dozen and preparing, and from rot in wet weather

fulness and prompt excision is the price to Houghton gooseberries which gave us about will reduce the number of tons put up to 7,500. The tomatoes that have been canned do not include the entire tomato crop. Many thousand baskets were sent directly to the truck markets and were consumed at once. Besides that the canners of Baltimore and elsewhere came to Delaware for some of their

#### That Little Tickling

In your throat which makes you cough once in a while and keeps you constantly clearing tarrh is a constitutional disease the ordinary cough medicines all fail to hit the spot. What you need is a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Many people who have taken this medicine for scrofula, dyspepsia. loss of appetite, and other troubles, have been surprised that it should cure this troublesome cough. But to know the actual cause of the cough is to solve the mystery. Many cases of consumption can be traced back to the neglect of some such slight affection as this. Consumption can be controlled in its early stages, and the effect of Hood' Sareaparilla in purifying the blood, building up the general health, and expelling the crofulous taint which is the cause of catarrh and consumption, has restored to perfect however, the fruit is injured in flavor; and health many persons on whom this dreaded disease seemed to have a firm hold.

## Apiarian.

For the Michigan Farmer. WHO CAN BEST AFFORD TO KEEP BEES?

The past two or three seasons have cause the keeper of bees to ask himself the ques tion, "Can I afford to continue in the bus! itself to the specialist, and many are lookfavorite pursuit, or are embarking in some other, hoping for better results. While I think to abandon the bees altogether is a mistake, I can hardly wonder at the result. One year ago potatoes were selling for 15 cents per bushel, and so much of a drug at that that thousands of bushels were fed to stock, or left to rot in the ground. This year come discouraged this fall has a bonanza in his potato crop. The question is not, can I afford to raise potatoes at present prices, but the regret that I did not plant ten acres instead of one. And to digress: I will say that I believe in this State the man who divides his farm into ten acre lots, and places in each field a different crop, will do his work with less outlay, and receive larger dividends for a term of ten years, than the man who makes a specialty of any one crop. And my decision is that the man who can best follow diversified farming can best afford to keep bees. While I think this is so, I don't think any

one who has invested anything in bees and has gained more or less knowledge of the business, can afford to give it up. We are on the eve of better prices for everything the soil produces, with increased demand. sent forward from Ventura Co., Cal., to the In the last decade the population of the towns and cities has increased three to one against the country. This means a wonderful increase of consumers and a proportionate decrease of producers. The consumption of honey is largely in the towns and cities; good prices are established and can be maintained with judicious marketing, even with large crops for the next ten

I prophesy that bees will be in demand next spring, and he who successfully winters his bees will find a ready market for them in the spring. Almost every mail brings me letgun with a Nixon cart-pump, throwing two day. Tecumseh claims to have sent of fifty ters asking what and how to feed the bees. This means many are short of stores and will never see the "flowers bloom again." Thus you will see that if we get a full crop next season good prices await us. If only half a crop, then extra prices.

So let us not be discouraged; rather let us profit by past experience. It is a good teacher, even if, as Josh Billings says, the taition does come high. The cloud with the silver lining is already on the horizon, and "he that is faithful in a few things ahall be made ruler over many.'

GEO. E. HILTON.

## Good News!

No one, who is willing to adopt the right course, need be long afflicted with boils, car-buncles, pimples, or other cutaneous erup-tions. These are the results of Nature's efforts to expel poisonous and effete matter from the blood, and show plainly that the system is ridding itself through the skin of impurities which it was the legitimate work of the liver and kidneys to remove. To re-store these organs to their proper functions, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the medicine required. That no other blood-purifier can compare with it, thousands testify who have gained

#### Freedom

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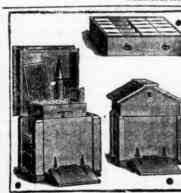
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we will send you a gentleman's hunting case gold-filled watch, handsomely engraved back and front, guaranteed to wear 15 years, with Eigin movement, and the Farmer one year. The cut below is a fac simile of this watch, and it is as handsome and reliable a time-kreeper as though it cost four times the money. No such watch can be purchased from a jeweier for less than three times the price asked.



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This handsome watch, with a case warranted to last 15 years, made from three sheets; of metal, the two outside ones gold, the center; one steel, with Eigin movement, will be sent to every subscriber upon the receipt of \$16.00, which also pays a year's subscription to the Farmer.

Or we will send a plain one, identical with the one just described except that the cases are not engraved, for \$15, and send the Farmer a year also. The cut below is an illustration 4 of this style:



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Of course every boy wants a watch, and) we have just the one to suit him. This is a hand-some nickel cased watch, a reliable time-keeper, which the manufacturers guarantee to keep in repair for one year free of charge. See how it will suit you:



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DETROIT, SATURDAY, NOV. 8, 1890.

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#### AGENTS WANTED.

We want a reliable agent at every post office in the State in which we have none at present. Would prefer bright young boys or girls on the farm. A good commission will be paid on all subscriptions. Samples,

#### WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 88,051 bu., against 117,977 bu, the previous week, and 106,465 bu. for corresponding week in 1889. Shipments for the week were 36,899 bu., against 43,913 bu. the previous week, and 79,833 bu, the corresponding week last year. The stocks of wheat now held in this city bu, last week, and 319,269 bu, at the corres ponding date in 1889. The visible supply of this grain on Nov. 1st was 21,235,381 bu. against 19,715,025 bu. the previous week, and 25,713,506 bu. for the corresponding week in 1889. This shows an increase from the amount reported the previous week of 1,520,356 bushels. As compared with a year ago the visible supply shows a decrease of 4,478,125 bu.

The week has been one of so much politi cal excitement that the wheat market was To add to the depression vesterday came the report of a panic on the New York stock exchange, which sent prices down with a rush, and at the close No. 2 red was held at 98c haky feeling among dealers, and it wil take some time to re-establish confidence in the future of the market.

The following table exhibits the daily closing sales of spot wheat in this market from Oct. 15th to Nov. 7th inclusive:

		No. 1	No. 2	No
		White.	Red.	Re
Oct.	15	1 0014	1 02	91
0.0	16	1 00%	1 0214	9
4.0	17	1 01	1 02%	9
646	18	99%	1 08	9
94	20	1 00	1 031/4	96
84	21	1 01	1 04	9
66	22	1 00%	1 0314	9
66	23	99%	1 03	
46	24	99	1 01%	9
64	25	99	1 01	9
86	27	97%	1 00	9
8.6	28	9816	1 0114	
84	29	99	1 01%	9
44	30	98	1 011%	9
66	81	9814	1 011/4	
Nov.		9836	1 011%	9
66	8	9814	1 001/6	
64	4			
66	5	97%	1 00	9
64	6	9756	99%	
9-5	7	97	93	95

No. 2 white sold at 92c, No. 3 white at

The following is a record of the closing prices on the various deals in futures each day during the past week:

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	May
Saturday		1 03%		1 03%
Monday	****	1 02%	****	1 08
Tuesday		*****		
Wednesday		1 01%		1 07%
Thursday	****	1 01%		1 07%
Friday	****	99%	****	1 05%
Reports from s	everal	points	in the	south-

ern part of the State state that the wheat on the ground shows the presence of the fly, patches beginning to turn yellow. Of course the injury will hardly be noticed until spring, but we believe the early sowing this season will be sure to induce an attack of this pest.

J. B. Lawes, the Euglish statistician, estimates the United Kingdom will require this year about 148,000,000 bushels of imports of foreign wheat and flour, or about the same amount as for two years past. His estimates of the English crop of 1890 is 9,918,-006 qrs., or 79,344,000 bu. against about 64,-000,000 bu, last year. Beerbohm, however, believes this estimate much too high. The Government estimate will not be made publie until December.

Odessa advices of October 15 report the heat market to be in the same dull, unprolitable state as before. Supplies were not large but the stock was increasing, being estimated at 575,000 qrs. wheat.

Russian shipments of wheat for last week were 2,000,000 bu. against 1,440,000 bu. during the preceding week, an increase that was on the market.

The Mark Lane Express of Monday last. in its review of the weekly grain trade, says: "Good samples of English wheat are in demand and prices are 6d. dearer. The sales of English wheat during the last week were 90,505 quarters at 31s. 6d. against 68,662 quarters at 30s. 3d. during the corresponding week last year. Foreign wheats are slightly higher under lessening shipments. Corn and barley are steady. Oats are weak, owing to heavy deliveries. At to-day's market there was a fair demand for English and foreign wheats at an average rise of 6d. tive inquiry. Oats and corn advanced 6d. as follows: No. 2 white, 50%c; mixed Legislature,

Flour was well held at a rise of 3s. Rye and peas were firm. Beans were dull."

The New York Produce Exchange Week ly says that a committee of experts appointed by a North German Agricultural Society reported, as the results of experiments, that Roumanian wheat, though softer and smaller grained, yielded 10 per cent more flour than either American or Hungarian wheat. It is claimed, too, that the Roumanian flour was also found to be stronger, the baking tests showing 160 kilogrammes of bread from 100 kilogrammes (220.46 lbs.) of Roumanian flour, against 120 kilogrammes of bread from the same quantity of American or Hungarian flour.

The following table shows the quantity of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in the United States, Canada, and on passage to Great Britain and the Continent of Eu-

Visible supply On passage for United Kingdom On passage for Continent of Europe	Bushels. 18,607,946 14,416,000 5,746,000
Total pushels Oct. 18, 1890 Total previous week	39,769,246 40,067,032
Total two weeks ago Total Oct. 19, 1889	40,987,092 33,441,370
The estimated receipts of for	eign and

home-grown wheat in the English markets during the week ending Oct. 25 were 713.200 bn. more than the estimated onsumption; and for the eight weeks ending Oct. 11 the receipts are estimated to have been 8,403,216 bu. more than the consumption. The receipts show an increase for those eight weeks of 3,210,232 bu. as compared with the corresponding eight weeks in 1880.

Shipments of wheat from India for the week ending Oct. 25, 1890, as per special cable to the New York Produce Exchange, aggregated 720,000 bu., of which 440,000 bu, were for the United Kingdom and 280, 000 bu, for the Continent. The shipment for the previous week, as cabled, amounted to 200,000 bu., of which 120,000 bu. went to etc., furnished on application. Write us at the United Kingdom, and 80,000 bu. to the Continent. The shipments from that country from April 1, the beginning of the crop year, to Oct. 25, aggregate 15,100,000 bu. of which 10.940,000 bu, went to the United Kingdom, and 4,160,000 bu. to the Continent. For the corresponding period in 1889 the shipments were 14,920,000 bu. The wheat on passage from India Oct. 14 was estimated at 944,000 bu. One year ago

the quantity was 1,920,000 bu. The Liverpool market on Friday was quoted firm, with fair demand. Quotation amount to 459,593 bu., against 426,482 for American wheat were as follows: No. red winter, 7s. 51/4d. per cental. No. spring, 7s. 8d.; California Club, 7s. 7%d. per cental. These prices are all slightly higher than a week ago.

#### CORN AND OATS.

CORN. The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 30.036 bu, against 18.335 bu. the previous week, and 4,281 bu. for the corresponding week in 1889. Shipments for neglected to some extent. The result was a the week were 12,427 bu. against 7,243 settling of values on both spot and futures. bu. the previous week, and 16,363 bu. for the corresponding week in 1889. The visible supply of corn in the country on Nov. 1st amounted to 7.017.335 bu., against 7,206,-443 bu, the previous week, and 7,792,649 bu. per bu., a loss of 1%c from the previous day, at the same date in 1889. The visible supwhile May No. 2 red was 21/4c lower. The ply shows a decrease during the week indiloss at other points was about the same as cated of 189,108 bu. The stocks now held here, and the decline affecting the values of in this city amount to 15,113 bu. against for full cream State. At Chicago dealers other grains to some extent. There is a 6,829 bu. last week, and 4,257 bu. at the are said to be receiving large quantities corresponding date in 1889. The market is a little lower this week than last, and the therefore, are large. No change in prices drop in wheat has affected the strength of has occurred and there is a moderate outthe market. Still corn must hold a strong | ward movement on orders. Quotations are as position all the coming crop year, and any follows: Fine full cream cheddars, 8%@ decline in values must, from the nature of 94c per lb.; do twins, 9@94c; single flats, things, be only temporary. No. 2 closed 9@ 9%c; Young Americas, 9%@10c; pound here yesterday at 54c, No. 3 at 52%c, No. skims, 7%@8%c; hard skims, flats, 3%@ 2 yellow at 56c, and No. 3 yellow at 54c. 5%c; brick cheese, 10%@12c. The New In futures No. 2 for December closed at York market is a shade lower, resulting 531/c, January at 531/c, and May at 541/c per bu. At Chicago corn dropped about %c are not attractive in quality, and business, yesterday, caused by the weak feeling in in consequence, rather drags. Low grade wheat. Spot prices yesterday were as fol- stock is very irregular, and difficult to move lows: No. 2, 521/c; No. 3, 511/c; No. 2 The home trade seems to show some imyellow, 53%c; No. 3 yellow, 53c. Futures provement. Quotations in that market yes-

> York market declined %c yesterday, and closed quiet. The Liverpool market yesterday was quoted quiet with light demand. Quotations were as follows: Spot, 4s. 9d.; November, 4s. 9J.; December, 4s. 9d. There has been an advance in both spot and futures of 1%d. on spot and November futures, and %d. on December, from the figures

OATS. The receipts at this point for the week were 29,281 bu., against 46,887 bu. the previous week, and 67,367 bu. for the corres ponding week last year. The shipments for the week were 17,149 bu. against 35,575 bu. the previous week and 9.121 bu. the same week in 1889. The visible supply of this grain on November 1st was 4,161,657 bu., against 4,123,289 bu. the previous week, and 7,005,353 bu. at the corresponding date in 1889. The visible supply shows an increas of 38,368 bu. for the week indicated. Stocks held in store here amount to 31,697 bu., against 30,363 bu, the previous week, and 92,563 bu. the corresponding week in 1889. Nothing was done in oats yesterday, and quotations are nominal, with buyers and sellers apart in their views. There is one thing certain, values are no lower. Yesterday No. 2 white were offered at 49c, but 48%c was the best bid, No. 2 mixed are quoted at 47c, and light mixed at 48c per hu. The Kansas City Star says: "Oats are now 2c a bushel higher in Kansas City than in Chicago, and 1c higher than in St. Louis. The crop in this part of the country did not suffer quite as much from last sum mer's drouth as in other parts. But there unexpected and had a depressing effect up- is almost an unprecedented demand for the grain from the south and the far west." It will be seen from the above that oats occupy a very strong position. At Chicago yesterday a decline of %c was reported as compared with the previous day, and generally lower than a week ago. Futures, however, are higher all around, having advanced 3@40

during the week. Quotations in that market

yesterday were as follows: No. 2 white, 471/2

@47%c; No. 3 white, 45%@46c; No. 2

mixed, 431/2044c; No. 3, 43@431/c.

Fatures sold as follows for No. 2 mixed:

December, 491/c; May, 51%c. At New

western, 47@52c; white western, 50@ 58c; No. 2 Chicago mixed, 50c. In futures closing prices for No. 2 mixed were as follws: November at 49c and December at 49 1/4c, May at 511/c per bu.

#### DAIRY PRODUCTS. BUTTER

Good dairy butter commands a ready sale at 17@18c per lb., and is not plenty. An extra choice article would bring 19@20c, but to realize those figures the quality and flavor must be excellent. Low grade butter of any kind is not wanted, as buyers prefer substitutes, which are nearly as cheap and without bad flavors or odors. Creamery holds very steady, the range being 20@23c per 1b., as to quality. At Chicago a good demand has been noted all week, with prices firmly held. Stocks were not large and receipts but moderate, with fine to fancy dairies really scarce. Quotations yesterday were as follows Fancy separator goods, 27@28c; fine, 24@ 26c; fair to good, 22@23c; fine dairies, 22@25e; medium to fair, 18@21e; roll butter, 14@17c; packing stock, fresh, 9@ 12c, old, 6@8c. At New York the market shows a general improvement in values, with a good demand for the better grates. Eigin creamery is quotable up to 28c, while finest other western is held pretty generally at 27c. Firsts firmer in sympathy, and quotable at 24@25c, and reconds 21@23c, with very few of the latter obtainable. Fine imitation creamery in light supply and quite firm. Very little Western dairy arriving. Fresh factory in good demand and firm at 16@17c for extras. Quotations in that market yesterday were as follows: BASTERN STOCK.

8	Creamery, State palls, extra	25	<b>@</b> 26
	Creamery, State and Penn,, extra	26	<b>D</b> 27
đ	Creamery, State and Penn., seconds		
0	to firsts	20	@24
0	State dairy, half-firkin tubs and pails		
e	extras	24	Q 25
	State dairy, half-firkin tubs and pails		
1-	firsts	21	<b>Q</b> 23
p	State dairy, half-firkin tubs and pails,		
2	seconds		@19
,	State dairy, tubs, thirds	14	<b>@</b> 16
d	Entire dairies, extras		Ø55
_	Entire dairles, firsts	20	<b>@</b> 21
i-	Entire dairles	16	@19
9	State dairy, firsins, extras		@31
8	State dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	16	@20
e	WESTERN STOCK.		
-	WESTERN PLOCES		
~			
8	Creamery, Elgin, extra		@28
	Creamery, other Western, extras	2614	<b>2</b> 27
0	Creamery, other Western, extras Creamery, Western, average fisits	24	<b>0</b> 27 <b>0</b> 25
	Creamery, other Western, extras Creamery, Western, average fisits Creamery, Western, seconds	24	027 025 023
0	Creamery, other Western, extras Creamery, Western, average fisits Creamery, Western, seconds Creamery, Western, thirds	24 21 17	<b>0</b> 27 <b>0</b> 25 <b>0</b> 23 <b>0</b> 20
0	Creamery, other Western, extras Creamery, Western, average fisits Creamery, Western, seconds Creamery, Western, thirds	24	<b>0</b> 27 <b>0</b> 25 <b>0</b> 23 <b>0</b> 20 <b>0</b> 16
0	Creamery, other Western, extras Creamery, Western, average fistis Creamery, Western, seconds Creamery, Western, thirds Creamery, Western, fourths Creamery, Western, June, extras	24 21 17 14	<b>0</b> 27 <b>0</b> 25 <b>0</b> 23 <b>0</b> 20 <b>0</b> 16 <b>0</b> 21
8 8	Creamery, other Western, extras Creamery, Western, average fisrts Creamery, Western, seconds Creamery, Western, thirds Creamery, Western, fourths Creamery, Western, June, extras Creamery, Western, June, firsts	24 21 17 14	#27 #25 #23 #20 #16 #21 #20
8 8	Creamery, other Western, extras Creamery, Western, average fisits Creamery, Western, seconds Creamery, Western, thirds Creamery, Western, fourths Creamery, Western, June, extras Creamery, Western, June, firsts Creamery, Western, June, seconds	24 21 17 14 19 16	<b>2</b> 27 <b>2</b> 25 <b>2</b> 23 <b>2</b> 20 <b>2</b> 16 <b>3</b> 21 <b>2</b> 20 <b>2</b> 18
8 8	Creamery, other Western, extras Creamery, Western, average fisrts Creamery, Western, seconds Creamery, Western, thirds Creamery, Western, June, extras Creamery, Western, June, firsts Creamery, Western, June, seconds Western imitation creamery, firsts	24 21 17 14 19 16 20	©27 ©25 ©23 ©20 ©16 ©21 ©20 ©18 ©28
8 8 8	Creamery, other Western, extras Creamery, Western, average fisits Creamery, Western, seconds Creamery, Western, thirds Creamery, Western, June, extras Creamery, Western, June, firsts Creamery, Western, June, seconds Western imitation creamery, firsts Western imitation creamery, seconds.	24 21 17 14 19 16 20 16	©27 @25 ©23 @20 @16 @21 @20 @18 @22 @18
8 8	Creamery, other Western, extras Creamery, Western, average fisits Creamery, Western, seconds Creamery, Western, thirds Creamery, Western, June, extras Creamery, Western, June, firsts Creamery, Western, June, seconds Western imitation creamery, firsts Western imitation creamery, thirds	24 21 17 14 19 16 20 16 11	©27 @25 ©23 @20 @16 @21 @20 @18 @22 @18
8 8 2 2	Creamery, other Western, extras Creamery, Western, average fists Creamery, Western, seconds Creamery, Western, thirds Creamery, Western, fourths Creamery, Western, June, extras Creamery, Western, June, irsts Creamery, Western, June, seconds Western imitation creamery, firsts Western imitation creamery, seconds Western imitation creamery thirds Western dairy, firsts	24 21 17 14 19 16 20 16 11 16	©27 ©25 ©23 ©20 ©16 ©20 ©18 ©20 ©18 ©23 ©18
8 8 8	Creamery, other Western, extras Creamery, Western, average fisits Creamery, Western, seconds Creamery, Western, thirds Creamery, Western, fourths Creamery, Western, June, extras Creamery, Western, June, firsts Western imitation creamery, firsts Western imitation creamery, seconds. Western imitation creamery thirds Western dairy, firsts Western dairy, firsts Western dairy, firsts	24 21 17 14 19 16 20 16 11 16	©27 ©25 ©23 ©20 ©16 ©21 ©20 ©18 ©23 ©18 ©13
8 8 2 2	Creamery, other Western, extras Creamery, Western, average fisits Creamery, Western, seconds Creamery, Western, thirds Creamery, Western, fourths Creamery, Western, June, extras Creamery, Western, June, irists Creamery, Western, June, seconds Western imitation creamery, firsts Western imitation creamery, seconds Western imitation creamery thirds Western dairy, seconds Western dairy, seconds Western dairy, seconds Western dairy, seconds	24 21 17 14 19 16 20 16 11 16	©27 ©25 ©23 ©20 ©16 ©20 ©18 ©20 ©18 ©23 ©18
8 8 2 2	Creamery, other Western, extras Creamery, Western, average fisits Creamery, Western, seconds Creamery, Western, thirds Creamery, Western, fourths Creamery, Western, June, extras Creamery, Western, June, firsts Western imitation creamery, firsts Western imitation creamery, seconds. Western imitation creamery thirds Western dairy, firsts Western dairy, firsts Western dairy, firsts	24 21 17 14 19 16 20 16 11 16 12 10	©27 ©25 ©23 ©20 ©16 ©21 ©20 ©18 ©23 ©18 ©13

Western factory, June, firkins, extra. 10% 12
Western factory, June, tubs, extra. 12 212% 18
Western factory, June, seconds to firsts. 10% 111%
Western factory, fresh, tubs, firsts. 16 217
Western factory, seconds. 111% 212%
Western factory, thirds. 10 211
Western dairy and factory, fourths. 8 29 The exports of butter from New York since May 1st, the beginning of the trade

year, compare as follows:	
Joint, company in remotion	Export
For week anding Nov 3	365,6
For week ending Nov. 3	202,07
Since May 1, 1889	11,530,03
Same time last year	11,441,80

CHEESE. No change has taken place in the cheese market so far as this point is concerned, the range of values still being 10%@11c per lb. which are going into warehouses, and stocks, from considerable receipts of cheese which

John Hi cold of Tion of Crieff, con Taranto	
were quoted as follows: November, 52c;	terday were as follows:
were quoted as follows: November, 52c; December, 51%c; May, 54%c. The New York market declined %c yesterday, and closed quiet.  The Liverpool market yesterday was quoted quiet with light demand. Quotations were as follows: Spot, 4s. 9d.; November, 4s. 9J.; December, 4s. 9d. There	State factory, fancy, full cream, September. 5%2 9% State factory choice 9%2 9%2 State factory, fine, full cream. 9 9 9% State factory, good 8%2 8% State factory, fair 7%2 7% State factory, ordinary 7 2 7% State factory, skims, fine, small 7% State factory, skims, average, small. 5 2 7% State factory, light skims, choice 7% State factory, light skims, choice 7% State factory, skims, fine 6 6 6 6%
has been an advance in both spot and futures of 1%d. on spot and November futures, and %d. on December, from the figures quoted a week ago.	State factory, skims, medium   35,42 45    State factory, full skims   2 2 8 8    Ohio flats, fine, fall   2 9    Ohio flats, early   6 8 85    Pennsylvania skims   11,5 22
OATS	The exports of cheese from New York

since May 1 (the beginning of tyear) compare as follows:	he trade
•	Exports.
For week ending Oct.3	lbs. 1,109,849
Same week 1889	1,118,369
Since May 1, 1890	59,842.828

At Utica, on Monday, the market was more active, with prices unchanged. Amount sold figured up 10,181 boxes, against 11,811 boxes the previous week, and 8,875 for the corresponding date last year. The range of prices was from 8%@8%c, with 8% the ruling price.

At Little Falls, prices ranged from 8%@ 9%c on factory, and 9@9%c on dairy.

About 7,500 packages were disposed of. A report from London, Canada, says Offerings, 17,000 boxes cheese; none sold. Factorymen hold for 10c, but the feeling is easier. General disposition on part of large buyers to let cheese alone. About 125,000 boxes of September and October make still

in hands of factorymen west of Toronto." The Liverpool market yesterday was quoted firm, with fair demand; quotations were 493. 0d. per cwt. for finest colored and white American, the same figures quoted a

week ago.

Latest Discoveries of Science. One of the most valuable and interesting Series of Papers ever published will be contributed to The Youth's Companion by Prof. Norman Lockyer, of South Kensington Museum; Sir Richard S. Ball, Astronom Royal of Ireland; Prof. E. S. Holden, of Lick Observatory; Prof. C. A Young, of Princeton University; Prof. Shaler, of Harvard; and Camille Flammarion, the famous French

FOR the first time in 30 years this State will enjoy the privilege of having a com-York yesterday, oats were dull, and prices plete set of Democratic State officials, and Barleys were firm, and there was a more ac- declined about %c. Quotations were a large majority in the lower house of the 1 12th Street.

THE commercial editor of the Chicago Tribune has been making some interesting calculations regarding the receipts of corn in that city. He says that occasionally the receipts for a single day aggregate 700,000 bu. Few stop to consider what that means. The 700,000 bu are presumably shelled corn, equivalent to 812,500 bu of earcorn at 65 lbs to the bu. That quantity represents-allowing the liberal average of 85 bu to the acrethe entire yield of 23,214 acres, or a trifle ever 63 square miles. To husk this quantity in one day, calculating that 30 bu is an average day's work for a man, would require an army of 27,081 men. To haul it to market, where it is shelled-estimating the capacity of the wagons at the liberal figure of 50 bu-would require 16,250 wagons, the same number of men, and \$2,500 torses. After being shelled and loaded upon cars of the ordinary size, the train to haul it to Chicago would have to be made up of 1,273 cars.

SECRETARY RUSK, in an interview at Milwaukee recently, is reported to have said: "Just before I left Washington I received a telegram from France saying that everything there looked favorable for a removal of the laws affecting our pork and beef. They will have to do it; otherwise we can shut out their wines, and that is where the shoe pinches with them." That course ought to have been taken years ago when the French government interdicted the importation of American hog products on the ground that they were diseased. It is a well known fact that a large part of the French wines exported are heavily adulterated, and with materials very injurious to health. The government should stop talking and act, and those French gentlemen would "come down" as quick as Captain Scott's coon did. THE Canadian and English papers are

immensely tickled over the result of Tuesday's elections. They predict that the Mc-Kinley bill, which seems to have affected modified or repealed. Perhaps they forecast the future truthfully, but a change of opinion | 078 square feet. in an opposite direction may take place as suddenly as the one which resulted so Tuesday. Two years ago the Mills bill, Democrats. This year the McKinley bill. framed on protective lines, defeats the Republicans. The average politician will have a hard time figuring out how he must vote to retain his popularity in such a situation. Which, shall he decide, is the true "voice of the people?" It is a hard problem to solve.

THE Cincinnati Price Current says that the complete packing returns for the eight months ending November 1, covering the summer season, will be fully 9,300,000 hogs. as compared with 6.880,000 last year-an increase of 35 per cent. This implies a total of approximately 16,000,000 hogs for the twelve months since November 1 last year, compared with 13,365,000 the preceding year, which had not previously been equaled in a like period.

FROZEN meat experts from New Zetland for the year ending June 30, 1890, were valued at about \$5,000,000. It is stated that there is still scope for a further large increase in the trade. For the six months from New Zealand were 43,609,000 lbs of mutton, 8 931,000 lbs of lamb, 5,250,000 lbs

On Sunday, October 26th, Mr. Thoma McClumpha, au old and highly respected farmer of Plymouth, Wayne Co., passed away. Mr. McClumpha was a man of the strictest integrity, a good farmer, and one of the most genial of men. His death is a loss to that neighborhood, where his good qualities were known and appreciated by is many friends.

THE political land-slide of Tuesday will result in giving the Democrats a majority of two to one in the House of Representatives, and several new Senators, in the Congress which convenes in December, 1891.

Parties having wool for sale will do well to correspond with Traugott Schmidt & Sons, of Detroit, as they are large dealers unsurpassed imperial Jewel are well known. and sell direct to manufacturers.

#### Stock Notes.

MR. A. A. WOOD, of Saline, reports the sale from the Hickory Grove herd of Shorthorns of the red buil calf 2d Phyllis Duke of Saline by Peri Duke 94190, dam Gentle Annie 47th by Gentle Duke 22d 66239; 2d dam. Gentle Annie 36th (Vol. 25); by Lord Barrington Hillhurst 52431, tracing to imp. Young Phyllis by Fairfax (1023), to M. Ewing, Onondaga, Mich. This is a very promising young bull.

E. M. Lewis, proprietor of the Raisin Valley Stock Farm, located at Raisinville, Mich., says that his herd of Holsteins is doing well. This is one of the most valuable herds in the State. onsisting of nearly fifty head, including strains from the very best families, the Pie terje family being well represented. Th Bright Promise family is in this herd. Bright Promise is a very large and well developed ow, and is very rich in her milk and butter qualities. She has a record of 100 lbs. per day at four years old. Her three daughters also promise to become extra fine cows. As pirante is a very fine cow: has given 90 lbs. n one day, and 2.400 lbs. in thirty days at six years old. Beile of Raisinville, three years old, gave 68 lbs. per day-1,857 lbs. in 30 days. Daisy DeKutte, two years old, gave 56 lbs. in one day. These records were made on or dinary feed and care. Mr. Lewis' sales have been very good, and inquiries are increasing, and he thinks the outlook very good for the breeder. He recently sold four bull calves, whose combined weight was 2,165 lbs., a growth of 2 lbs. 10 oz. per day, which he thinks is very good. He is about to send two head to Nebraska to be used on a ranch there for breeding purposes. Mr. Lewis has just received a fine imported Cotswold ram to use in his flock of Cotswold ewes. There are some very choice sheep in this flock.

Fall Excursion. On Nov. 12th the Wabash railway will run an Excursion to Chicago at \$5 for the round trip. Tickets will be valid on all regular trains, good to return up to and including Nov. 17th. For further information inquir at Wabash City Ticket Office, 9 Fort Street West, (Hammond Building) or Depot foot of INTERESTING FACTS CONCERN-ING A GREAT INDUSTRY.

The pride of Detroit is in her great manu

facturing enterprises. Prominent among these are the great stove foundries, the products of which have made Detroit justly famous. The pioneer establishment in this department of industry is that of the Detroit Stove Works, and the following facts regarding this enterprise will give our readers an idea of the extent of this great industry. These works were established in 1864, by Wm. H. Tefft, and was the first stove foundry in operation in the north western section of the country. The original capital was but \$50,000, which was increased the following year to \$100,000, and subsequently to \$300,000. The works which cover ten acres of ground, constitute one of the largest industrial establishments in Detroit, giving employment at present to 1,400 hands, and melting daily 60 tons of iron. The location on Jefferson Avenue is accessible, and the plot extends through to the Detroit river; consequently these works not only have the advantage of water transportation, but the Transit railway connects them with all the railroads centering in Detroit. The buildings comprise moulding floors in rooms 97x 131 feet, 180x145 feet, 200x114 feet, 40x135 feet and 75x150 feet. The iron patterns, flasks and follow board shop and blacksmith shop are contained in a building 126 x29 feet, two stories high. The mounting department occupies two five-story buildings, 50x170 feet and 50x162 feet. The snap room is 236 feet long by 27 feet wide, and each man is furnished a window for abundant light. The japanning rooms are 84x60 feet, two stories, tool room 18x47 feet, cinder mill occupies 18x82 feet, the stock shed 160x90 feet, and the warehouse. 86x242 feet, five stories. The superficial area of the warehouse floors amounts to 108,147 square feet, that of the foundry department to 84,832 feet; and of the mount ing department to 89,174 feet. These areas. them like a nightmare, will soon be greatly with those of a dozen other shops and departments, amount to the large total of 317,-

These works are built expressly for the manufacture of stoves, and every appliance favorably for the exponents of free trade on and convenience the life long experience of the managers can suggest has been put in looking towards free trade, defeated the operation; and these works have the reputation of being probably the finest equipped and best arranged in the United States, and their foundry manager, Mr. L. Crowley, has a reputation second to none.

The offices are situated on the ground floor of the Jefferson Avenue front, and are fitted up with every requisite for comfort and the rapid dispatch of the immense business which has been built up by this company. These offices are reached by the Jefferson Avenue and Loop Line street cars. A large portion of the business direct with dealers is done from the branch house at 269 and 271 South Canal Street. Chicago, under the management of W. M. Shaddinger. The Eastern trade is cared for by a branch at Buffalo, under the charge of Walbridge & Co., while that of the Northwest is looked after by a branch at St. Paul. Minn., under the direction of W. H. Brown

This statistical and general information concerning the plant and equipment of the Detroit Stove Works is full of interest as indicating their extensive character, and the unsurpassed facilities at the command of the company for the production of first from Jan. 1 to July 1, 1890, the exports class goods. Although the house is an old one, the facts here stated will be new to many of our readers, simply for the reason that being so well established, and the repu tation of their goods having become world wide, these matters relating to the company's working operation are seldom spread before the public. Of the goods manufactured by the Detroit

Stove Works it is hardly necessary to speak at length. Years before many stoves whose names are now familiar came into existence, Crown Jewel base burners had ecome household words, and gave as perfect satisfaction as has been attained by any which came upon the field later. This was supplemented, when the era of the modern art stove came in, by the Brilliant Jewel, a most successful and handsome square, low feed, tile and nickel ornamente base burner. The newer World's Jewel, and the handsome and effective Radiant Jewel, the Perfect Jewel, Astral Jewel and The phenomenal success of the Jewel and Solar Jewel surface burning base heater for soft (or hard) coal was an event in the stove trade. The idea of a thoroughly efficient and economical soft coal heater, gotten up in a style similar to the hard coal base burner, proved so "taking" that thousands have been sold every season, and all the leading manufacturers have brought

out similar patterns. Jewel ranges and cooks are standard in the trade everywhere. They are supplemented by a summer cooking apparatus, the Crown Jewel gasoline stove, which, like all other goods produced by this house, has proved a gratifying success. Notwithstanding the fact that more than 800 different styles and sizes of stoves for all uses, and adapted to all fuels, are included in their stock, the Detroit Stove Works are each season adding new patterns, keeping the assortment fully abreast of the times.

As already stated, this company was the trade has steadily increased, till they now manufacture and sell more than 50,000 stoves per annum. Their trade extends into every State and Territory and an extensive foreign trade with Germany, England, Den mark, Sweden, Switzerland. Australia and South America.

The present officers of the company are: President, E. S. Barbour; Vice-President M. B. Mills: Treasurer, W. H. Irvine; Sec. retary, L. H. Chamberlin; Superintenden L. Crowley; W. M. Shaddinger, W. H. Brown and Walbridge & Co., managers of the Chicago, St. Paul and Buffalo branches ectively; Assistant Secretary and Mans ger of Advertising, C. B. Bagby.

Masonic Fair at Grand Rapids,

For the great Masonic Fair at Grand Rapids to be held next week, the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee railway will on Thursday, Nov. 13th, sell excursion tickets, Detroit to Grand Rapids and return, at \$4 75, which will include admittance to the Fair. Tickets will be good on all trains of above date, leaving Detroit at 6:50 and 11:00 a. m., 4:30 and 10:30 p. m., and will be valid to return on all trains of November 13th and 14th.

Crop Items.

NAPOLEON, Norvell and Brooklyn pickle factories have paid \$30,000 for cucumbers this A TURNIP was grown near Capac this year

which was three feet in circumference and weighed 14 lbs.

THE Sherwood Press says that Chas. Shellhart husked 750 bushels of corn from seven acres of ground.

The continuous rains during October are said to have done a great deal of damage to the clover seed orop in Eaton County.

THE Olivet Optic says E. K. Hackstaff raised 173 bushels of ears of corn on 11/2 acres. It was of the Early Mastodon variety. MR. Addison Stone planted one bushel of

White Star potatoes last spring, from which he raised 64 bushels of fine marketable potatoes. - Olivet Optic. JOHN NIXON from one bushel of Empire

State potatoes planted, dug 55 bushels. Twenty-five of the tubers weighed 27 pounds .-Birmingham Eccentric. THE editor of the Romeo Observer has his winter's supply of corn mesl on hand, in the

shape of an ear of corn 141/2 inches long, and perfect in every respect. THE Lovell boys, we are informed, raised 600 bushels of assorted potatoes on three acres of ground this season. How is that for

dry summer?-Jonesville Independent. SPEAKING of crops, Mr. O. R. Reynolds, who ives just outside the corporation, raised 240 bushels of elegant potatoes off an acre of land .- Corunna Independent.

ALFRED CLARK, of Lake Odessa, had 250 bushels of marketable potatoes from less than two sores of land. The variety was Beauty of Hebron, and the seed was planted June

GEORGE WARREN, of Bennington, presented representative of the FARMER with six potatoes which weighed 131/2 lbs., and every one knows that it was not a good season for potatoes either.

ARTHUR LAXTON, of Vevay, shows us a flat turnip that weighs without the tops ten pounds. It is 32 inches in circumference and perfectly solid. Who can go one better?-Mason Democrat. H. BARTHOLOMEW, of Pioneer, Missaukee Co., raised 75 bushels of carrots from haif a

ound of seed; and Geo. Geiger reaped a crop of 84 bushels of Japanese buckwheat from 21/4 bushels of seed. THE Flint Globe states that C. R. Pettis, on 18 acres of land raised 1,750 bushels of potatoes, most of which have been sold, two car-

loads bringing 62 cents a bushel. The crop will bring him nearly \$1.000 DR. SIDLER, of Kirderhook, has quite a novelty in his garden. It is a patch of peas, the vines of which are nearly two feet in height and are loaded with blossoms and pods.

-Coldwater Republican.

Another big pumpkin story. The Flint Globe says: Maniey Gibson has a pumpkin that was raised on his farm in Montrose which measures four feet eleven inches in circumference and weighs 74 pounds.

ANTHONY CHRISTIAN, a Ravenna farmer this year raised from one and a half acres 310 bushels of potatoes. Some of his samples of he Empire State variety weighed from three to four pounds each .- Grand Rapids Demo-

ACCORDING to the Saline Observer, Ezra Stanford dug from his grounds a single stalk of celery that weighed six and one-fourth pounds. He also further states that he can show more celery to the acre than any other grower in Michigan.

THE Addison correspondent of the Adrian Times says: George Bowen has on exhibition one half bushel of potatoes which were dug from four hills, and there is not a potato that weighs less than two pounds. They are of the White E ephant variety.

BENTON HARBOR expects to ship not far from 200,000 bushe's of potatoes this year. They are coming in at the rate of between 1,000 and 2,000 bushels per day. Michigan's potato crop will bring her farmers a good many thousand dollars this year.

CHARLYS E. YOUNG and Wilson Mead raised

this year from 10 rods of land, or a strip of five rods one way and two rods the other, 115 bushels of prize long red sugar mangels, at a rate of 1,840 bushels to the acre. If any body can beat that let is be known sooner or later. -Flint Globe. UNION CITY must have a lineal descendant

of Ananias of old, at least he tells an awful pumpkin yarn. He says he p'anted a single eed last spring that produced a vine 1,830 feet long, upon which grew 524 medium sized pumpkins and 18 large ones that would average over 50 pounds each. MR. JAMES DAY, of Day's Corners, has left

at this office a vegetable monstrosity in the shape of two carrots which have grown together in a most affectionate embrace. Anther peculiarity of this freak of nature is that one of the carrots is white and the other vellow .- Benton Harbor Palladium. THE Olivet Optic must father this item

"Some days ago Mr. N. L. Blanchard brought original stove concern of Detroit, and their in a turnip which weighed eleven pounds. Yesterday Mr. A. C. Day, of Ainger, showed up with two white globes that were stunners, weighing fifteen and sixteen pounds respectively, the latter measuring three feet and two inches in circumference. We are looking for the next man to turnip with one to fill a

THE man who tells the last story always has the call on the other fellow. C. B. Wehner, of Cheshire, Allegan Co., has a potato which he thinks worthy of notice, as it weighs three pounds and is ten inches long. T. C. Meyers, of Cheshire, last year grew a potato that weighed two pounds and seven ounces. Last spring he planted it, one eye to each hill, and dug therefrom this fall one bushel and three pecks of good-sized potatoes.

THE Benton Harbor Palladium of the 81st ult. says: "Mr. Rufus Brunson's family indulged in the luxury of green peas at dinner Sunday. They were grown on his farm across the Paw Paw and he expects to pick several more messes yet this tall. Mr. Brunson's land along the lake shore is so situated that crops on it are seldom harmed by the early frosts and he can plant late vegetables with a reasonable certainty of good returns."

#### NEWS SUMMARY.

#### Michigan.

Twenty out of October's 31 days were wet and rainy, and the rainfall for the month was nearly six inches.

Coun-husking is the order of the day at present, on the farms. The yield is reported better than expected.

a It is estimated Michigan has a crop of 9,540, 000 bushels of potatoes this year, which is 84 per cent of a full yield.

A company has been organized to build a railroad along the banks of the St. Clair from Port Huron to Marine City.

The Richmond flax factory will go into commission again next serson if farmers in the neighborhood will raise 500 tons of flax.

President M. A. Wilcox, of Kalamazoo College, has tendered his resignation, the out-come of the hazing and subsequent troubles come of the hazing in that institution.

Michigan's gain in population from 1880 to 1890 was 28 per cent, and 28 States in the Union show a smaller per cent of gain. Her population is now 2,089,792. Elbridge St. John, of Lansing, painter, and

a dissolute character, fell down the stairs of his house on the 3rd, and broke his neck, the terrible resu't of a debauch. Michael Hickey, of Owosso, brakeman on

he Michigan Central railroad, was caught between the bumpers while coupling cars a Lansing, and fatally injured. Flint is to have a street railway. The con-

tractors are Haines Bros., who are putting in the Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor road. They hope to have ten miles of road laid by Dec. The Chicago & Grand Trunk has leased for

99 years the Cincinnati, Saginaw & Mackinac rallroad. The road extends from Durand to West Bay City. The stockholders of the road are principally English, residing in London. Irving Latimer, whose trial for the murder of his mother attracted so much attention, is making one last desperate attempt to get out of prison. His attorneys have everything ready to submit the case to the Sur

Owosso suffered an incendiary fire on the 3rd which destroyed \$7,000 worth of wooden buildings in her business centre. They will be replaced by brick stores, thus the town will gain by the improved appearance of the block though the owners of the block suffer in pocket.

The Lapeer Democrat says a family living in Rich township, Lapeer Co., came into town and had their photographs taken. A photograper does not often get so large an order from one family. The group consisted of father, mother and eighteen sturdy German

Lenawee County supervisors have passed a law that all tramps, upon conviction, shall be required to spend eight hours per diem breaking stone under the sheriff's direction. Probably that guild will give Lenawee a wide perth when the stone-breaking business goes The Grand Ledge Independent says H. G. Tracy, who resided there ten years ago, re-cently obtained a divorce from his wife at

Charlotte, and was married again within ten minutes. For slagrity and despatch in such business the Independent thinks Mr. Tracy is entitled to the banner. For slaerity and despatch in such Ralph May, of Harrisville, while hunting with some friends, was instantly killed by which some irrenos, was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a companion's gun. Capt. John Sanborn, of Long Rapids, was shot on the same date, 6th inst., by a far-mer who mistook him for a deer. He will probably the

probably die. F. H. Reblin, coal agent fof O. W. Shipman of this city, was choked to death by a piece of raw beef he was chewing on the evening of the 6th. He was in the habit of visiting a friend who kept a butcher's shop and cutting

off a small piece of beef to chew. The practice caused his death. Col. O. H. Moore, of Coldwater, recently taken to a private insane ssylum at Dear-born, is dead. He was known as "Fourth of July Moore," because in 1863 when summon-ed to surrender by a Confederate force ten times his own, he replied: "A Yankee can not think of surrendering on the Fourth of

The Coldwater Republican says that fully \$100 per month went out of that city to swell the dividends of the Louisiana Lottery Co. This drain has ceased and the money will stay at home, not because of any increased wisdom or morality on the part of former pa-trons, but because on account of the new and stringent anti-lottery laws the cash for

tickets cannot be transmitted. A church at Fiint recently raised money to pay for horse sheds on the church property by a "candidate social" in which young ladies were candidates for governor and lieutenant governor on the Republican, Demo-cratic, Labor and Prohibition tickets. The "Labor" girls "got there," and as the young men did the voting, the fact is significant as showing their admiration for the girls who

are out of parties but know how to work. Newberry, county seat of Luce County, in the Upper Peninsula, was platted in 1882 a number of years its only industries were umbering and the charcoal iron furnace of the Newberry Furnace Co. Now it is a hustling village of 1,800 inhabitants, and it is not before the control of ing village of 1,800 inhabitants, and it is now and expects to be for some time the chief celery-growing town in the Upper Peninsula. Some 63 acres are under cultivation, and the area is to be greatly increased. The finest potatoes are also grown in the county.

Although, owing to delays incident upon the new system of voting, the returns of Tuesday's election are not fully complete, it is probable that Winans' plurality for govor will be in the vicinity of that the Democrats have made a clean sweep o far as returns have come in, they give the Republicans 17 senators, Democrats 12, Patrons of Industry three. The house of representatives is composed of 51 Democrats, 40 Republicans and nine Patrons of Industry.

The Wild West show at the Kalamazoo fair quite turned the heads of a number of Kala mazoo lads who have since been emulous of of them lassoed a colt on the fair grounds re cently, and one tied the rope to his arm. He rould without doubt have been killed had not the rope broken. School-boys near the town enacted the western drama of the horsethief and the vigilant committee, and a named Wagonmaker who took the part of the thief was nearly killed by being hung in a too

Ann Arbor is all torn up over a sensational lopement. Two of the Japanese students in the University having become sufficiently "Americanized," eloped with two young women, one of the girls being the daughter of respectable people living near Ypsilanti. The eloping quartette came to this city, crossed to Canada, where they attempted to get mar-ried but could not secure licenses. They then returned to Detroit, and it is supposed they went to some State where they can be married without licenses, as all trace of them seems to have been lost here. The Japanese are alleged to be ong to the higher class in their own country, and stand well as students in the University.

#### General, The October output of copper from the Lake Superior region is 4,151 tons.

Since September 1st the treasury depart-

There was a general hegira from the Na-ional capitol the first of the week. Everybody went home to vote. Dillion and O'Brien, the Irish agitators,

ere given a rousing reception and a sub-ription of \$12,885 at Philadelphia on the The Wells elevator at Buffalo, largest in the city, was burned on the 6th, and the fire communicated to an adjoining elevator and ware-

The vote of the city of Chicago on the proposition to increase the backing of the World's Fair to \$10,560,000 was practically

Judgments amounting to \$673,121 have been entered against the Duchess of Marlebrough in the county clerk's office in New York city. Her grace is hopelessly in debt.

The steamship Zealander brought to San Francisco last Monday English sovereigns to the value of two million dollars, which will be recoined, it is said, in American mints. The whole edition of the Leavenworth, Ks., Times was excluded from the mails of that

room, which so i she ran out forget burned it died in a Dr. Henry J. B Surgical profession ton, Mass., this we surgery in the Ha years, and had in that school, and I.

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NEW ADV

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MAN having team good farm to wor H., Oxford, Mich. BARGAIN,

are shown in the 5/A

Farm and stock land o miles south of Gr 112 an acre. Logs the taken in payment. n8-lt GEO. OL POLANI

REGISTERED H Bull, three years of Fears old, all recorded Address Address

city on the 30th ult., because it contained a list of articles won in a raffle at a Catholic fair.

The Manhattan Oil Co., the strongest oil organization not in with the Standard, has sounded the battle cry by advancing the price they will pay for Ohio oil from 30 to 32

The management of the Columbian Exposition has determined to lay plans for the extinct on a basis of \$1,000,000, exclusive of building, the cost of which is limited by law to \$400,000.

The Dominion government has taken steps to promote more intimate trade relations with the West Indies, and G. E. Foster, Minis-ter of Finance, left for Barbadoes on Wed-mesday, to endeavor to establish such rela-

The Artisans' Mutual Building and Loan Association of Kansas City has ignominiously busted." It was incorporated in 1888, with one million dollars capital stock. The assets are nine dollars.

Prof. Koch, connected with the Berlin Uni-versity, has, he thinks, discovered a cure for consumption by inoculation, and asks to be relieved from some of his duties as instructor in the University, that he may have time to pursue his experiments.

Henry M. Stanley, the famous A. rican explorer, his wife, and Lieut. Jephson, one of Stanley's companions, arrived at New York on the 5th. Stanley has a lecture tour before him, which will take him to a number of the principal cities of this country, including De-

A freight train on the International & Great Northern railroad literally fell through a bridge over the Comal river near New Braunfels, Ts., on the 5th, a span of the bridge going down with the engine and three cars upon it. The engineer and fireman were fatally injured. Mrs. J. H. Carico, of Peoria, Ill., was clean-

ing a carpet with gasoline in a room where her baby lay asleep. In some way the gaso-line caught fire, and the flames filed the room, which so frightened the woman that she ran out forgetting the babe, which was so burned it died in a few hours.

Dr. Henry J. Bige'ow, at the head of the Dr. Henry J. Bige'ow, at the nead of the Surgical profession in America, died at Newton, Mass., this week. He was professor of surgery in the Hervard Medical School for 33 years, and had instructed 1,800 graduates of that school, and 1,500 outside the school. He had also made many valuable improvements and discoveries in surgical science.

The largest mortgage over filed in this country was put on record at Pittsburg this week. It is for \$75,000,000, and is a consolidated mortgage given by the Pittsburg. Cncinnati & St. Louis Railroad Co., with which has recently been united the C., St L. & Baltimore road, the C. & R. road and the Jeffersonville, Madisonville & Indianapolis railroads.

The Central Chamber of Agriculture at London, Eng., has adopted a resolution de-claring that in view of the prevalence of pleuro-pneumonia in New Jersey it is imperpieuro-pieuronia in New Jerey it is imperative that the regulations relative to the importation of cattle be maintained. The truth is, the unrestricted importation of American cattle would be a fatal thow to the last prop of British agriculture.

Col. Jose Barrios, nephew of the famous general killed in 1885, is in Chicago. He says 120 acres of land can be bought from the Guatemalan government for \$50, and that the wages of laborers are but 37 cents per day. The world will know more of that country, he thinks, when a railroad now being constructed from the city of Guatemala to Livingston, on the Atlantic coast, is fluished.

Major-General O. D. Howard, in his annual report to the War Department, expresses the hope that Congress may be induced to increase the enlisted strength of the army, so as to permit the formation of artillery regiments without permanently diminishing the cavalry and infantry. He thinks the maximum limit of the army, now 25,000 men, should be increased to at least 35,000, which would be says keep up the organization to about 25,000 trained men ready for actual service.

A gigantic railroad deal is reported to be in contemplation by which the Vanderbilts will gain absolute control of a railway system from New York to Ogden, and which if they gain control of the Central Pacific branch of the Southern Pacific will give them through lines from the Atlantio to the Pacific coast, with terminals at San Francisco and Portland. Negotiations are already in progress looking to the acquisition of the Southern Pacific by the Vanderbilts, which, if gained, give them a position by which they will be able to dictate terms to all the railroads in the country.

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#### Foreign

Archdeacon Farrar has written Gen. Booth, the head of the Salvation Army, a commen-datory letter and prom'sed him a donation of

King William of Holland having been de-clared incapable of governing, the Duke of Nassau has taken the oath of office as regent. The tariff on rye and wheat imported into Germany and Austria from countries having commercial relations with those principalities has been reduced to three marks. This ad-

States and excludes those from Russia. The French government has purchesed from the American Art Association Millet's famous painting "The Angelus." Price not stated, but the Association acquired it by payment of \$105,000, and the probabilities are that something above these figures was paid.

#### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

#### Why Is It

That of two Horse Blankets which look and feel equally well one wears out in three or four weeks and the other lasts three or four years? Because most Horse Blankets are

made showy instead of strong. 5/4 Horse Blankets are the strong-

est made at the price, because they have plenty of warp threads. Other makes may look as well as the 5/A Horse Blankets, but they do not have the warp threads and will not wear as well.

You cannot tell whether a Horse Blanket is strong by the look or feel. The 5/A Trade-Mark is a guarantee that it has plenty of warp threads and is strong.

and is strong.

5/A HORSE BLANKETS are made by Wm. Ayres & Sons, Philadelphia, and are for sale by all dealers. If you can not get them from your dealer write them. There are Thirty Styles at prices to suit all. Among them are the SA Five Mile, with five miles of warp threads in each blanket. 5/A Boss Sinble, a giant for strength. 5/A Extra Test which stands the highest test for strength. Also the celebrated 5A Baker which is used by railroad, express and are companies in all the large cities. These are shown in the 5/A Book, which you can get free from your dealer. Ask for it.

MAN having teams and tools would like a good farm to work on shares. Address M. H., Oxford, Mich.

BARGAIN, 290 ACRES.

Farm and stock land, ditched, 37 acres seeded; 60 miles south of Grand Rapids, on railroad; \$12 an acre. Logs therefrom and small farm taken in payment. GEO. OLIVER, Jr., Allegan, Mich.

#### POLAND-GHINAS.

Fifteen fine yearling brood sows of the "Cora Bell sth" strain, eligible to registration, will be bold cheap. If desired will be bred before ship-ment. Come early if you want your choice. L. F. CONRAD,

WACQUSTA, MICH REGISTERED HOLSTEINS, CHEAP,

Bull, three years old, and two heifers, three years old, all recorded, for sale cheap. Address DR. J. J. MULHERON.

73 East High St., Detroit.

## 1891. J. A. MANN 1891.

COMBINATION SALE

Lansing, Mich., April 7 and 8.

Send for entry blanks. Entries close March 15th Address J. A. MANN,

1890. SUMMIT POULTRY FARM. 1891

#### **Barred Plymouth Rocks** for breeding purposes a specialty.

A Large and Exceedingly Fine

-LOT OF-COCKERELS and PULLETS for fall and winter sales, of the MOST POPULAR STRAINS

bred in the State, and are GILT-EDGED STOCK.

Took 1st and 2d Premiums at Eastern Michigan and Washtenaw County Fairs. Write for prices, describing fully what you want. C. F. R. BELLOWS, Ypsilanti, Mich.

#### SHORTHORNS WANTED

I would like to buy a few females of plain breeding, but good useful cattle. Color no objection if price is right. Also have an im-proved farm of 40 acres to exchange for cattle or Merino sheep.

E. H. GOODRICH, Flint, Mich.

RAISIN VALLEY STOCK FARM

FOR SALE,

## HOLSTEINS

OF THE FINEST BREEDING. presenting strains of the choicest families. Pietertje 2d, Holland King, Prince of Twisk, Lord's Jumbo Boy, and the Netherlands and Jan

families.

My cows are all bred to Beauty Netherlands
Pietertje, and Koningen Van Pietertje. ALSO, REGISTERED COTSWOLD SHEEP. Stock for sale E. M. LEWIS,



Write for Prices on Best Breeds LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE HOGS S. R. WILCOX,

#### LAPEER, MICH L.W. &O. BARNES, - PROPRIETORS OF -

LARGE

My boars won the highest prizes at the largest fairs in Canada, and at the Tri-State Fair at Toledo, Ohio, in 1887; also first prize and diploma at the Michigan State Fair. In 1888 they won the first prize in class and the diploma for best of any age. At the Wisconsin State Fair they won every first and sweepstakes they were entered for (two firsts and two sweepstakes.) In 1889 at the Michigan State Fair my hoge won every first prize they were showed for and there were five herds in competition, such as J. W. Hibbard's and others. First on yearling boar; first and second on boar under one year; first and third on two year old sows; first, second and third on wearling sows; first and second on sows under one year; and the diploma for the best boar any age. I don't show my hogs at the small fairs, but they have won the highest honors at the largest fairs in the world and they have always had strong competition.

Mention Michigan Farmer when writing B. N. COOLEY, mits imports of these cereals from the United

B. N. COOLEY, COLDWATER, MICH

Coal Valley Herd OF BERKSHIRES. W. D. BRANDS, Proprietor,

KERRY, MICH.

Imported boar Royal Minton at head of herd. Have imported and home bred brood sows of most popular strains. Some fine litters of pigs, from which orders can be filled. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.



## POLAND-CHINAS

A. A. WOOD.

#### SALINE, MICH BERKSHIZES.

flew young boars fit for service, and a few r.ws for sale, cheap, if applied for soon. quality and breed of the best. Breeding stock recorded. N. A. CLAPP, WIXOM, MICH

IMPROVED CHESTER-WHITES. Can spare a few spring pigs of either sex at farmers' prices. Breeders all recorded in Todd's Record.

W. O. WILSON, Okemos, Mich. For Sale Very Cheap.

One seven-eighths Percheron Stallion, six years old, sired by Woodman's Duke, dam by Moro, grand dam by a pure bred Percheron. Can show some good stock from him. Also a number of good horses. Address E. E. DARLING, Paw Paw, Mich

TRAUGOTT SCHMIDT & SONS, WOOL MERCHANTS,

56 TO 66 CROGHAN STREET, DETROIT, MICH.

GREAT

# PUBLIC SALE

Lansing, Mich., April 7 and 8. SHORTHORN & HEREFORD CATTLE First-class Stock Solicited.

HADDINGTON HERD Of N. J. STEELE, of Ionia,

will be offered at public sale, on the farm, one mile north of the town of Ionia, on

At 1 o'clock, p.m., sharp.

The off-rings will consist of individuals of both sexes from such families as the Wild Eyes, Barrington, Moss Rose, Rose of Sharon, Mazurka, Oxford Vanquish, Georgiana, Lady Durham, Young Phyllis, Harriet, Van Meter, Young Mary, Violet, Cinderella and Strawberry.

#### ALSO TEN HEAD OF HEREFORDS.

All Females, of Excellent Breeding and Individual Merit.

These animals will be offered without reserve, and if bid on will be sold. TERMS: Two per cent off for cash; or one year's credit given on approved notes

bearing seven per cent.

Sale will be gin promply at 1 o'clock. The farm is one mile north of Ionia, and conveyances will be at the trains on day of sale to convey passengers to the grounds. Ample accommodations will be provided under shelter, so there will be no postponement on

Catalogues will be ready about October 15th, and sent free on application. Address JOHN L. STEELE, Ionia, Mich. COL. J. A. MANN, Auctioneer.

The Home of the Shropshires.



J. S. & W. G. CROSBY, PROPRIETORS.

Greenville,. Mich.

A Large Importation Arrived in July and our Mr. Crosby now after another.

The Largest and Best Flock of Shropshires in America.

Write for Prices and Catalogue.

# JAMES M. TURNER, Proprietor.

Shorthorn and Hereford Cattle,

Shetland Ponies and Shropshire Sheep.

## SPECIAL SALE OF English Berkshires. 300 SHROPSHIRES

FOR THE NEXT 90 DAYS. Imported and Home-bred. 150 RAMS READY FOR SERVICE

think the same quality in the bowlet elsewhere mile the composite merit, but whose breeding is all right, at period recipitate as a common fack of cool work horses, and so low that any one hading a few what is the control of the co



HORSE OWNERS Try the great Germ. Remedy. PRUSSIAN SPAVIN CURE. A Safe and Positive Cure for Spavins, Ringbones, Spilat, Sweeny, Strains, Thorongalas, Lamess from Sprains, it entirely removes there and makes no sore. Removes all Englaments and Blemishes from Horses or Cattle. Worth its Weight in Cold. Price at Druggists, \$1.00 per bottle, or sent by express prepaid for same, Address, quaker Reidel Association Controlling PRUSSIAN REMEDY COMPANY.

St. Paul. Minn.

## MERINOS!

Those in want of a choice ram for their flocks can be supplied at reasonable prices. I can also furnish a few young ewes if applied for soon.

POLAND-CHINAS. Pigs of both sexes for sale, bred from the herds of G. W. Harrington and the Barnes Brothers. Prices low to close out. Address

F. C. WOOD, SALINE, MICH

FINE POULTRY Michigan Poultry Farm, Saline, Mich., HEADQUARTERS FOR

langshans, Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes and Pekin Ducks.

Our stock has won more prizes at leading poultry shows than that of any other breeder in Michigan. Stock and eggs for sale at reasons b

POULTRY SUPPLIES of every description. Best wire netting %c. per square foot. Oyster shell, bone meal, prepared meat, bone mills, water fountains, and every-thing needed in the poultry yard. Send stamp for our handsome 40 page illus-trated catalogue, discussing all our stock and our 6,000 poultry farm. Address MICHIGAN POULTRY FARM,

DOOR PRAIRIE LIVE · STOCK · ASSOCIATION CLYDESDALE, ENGLISH SHIRE, CLEVELIAND BAY, PERCHERON

GEO. A. HART,

Stock for Sale at all times. Door Village, Ind. FOR SALE Pure Kirklevington bull; Kirklevington Duke 29th, number 98955. Calved August 23d, 1837; red; a fine animal. For further particulars and price address

### **CLEVELAND BAYS** -AND-

French Coach Horses



Our 1890 importation has arrived in fine condition. We can show more prizes won by our horses than can be shown by the same number of horses imported by any other firm in America. We have stallions and mares of all ages for sale, and can afford to sell CHEAPER THIS FALL than next SPRING. Our French Coach stallions are the best money will buy.

50 Grand COACH STALLIONS AND MARES from which to choose, and all bred to please you Cleveland Bay Horse Company,

PAW PAW, MICH. Shorthorn Bulls for Sale, Sired by 33th Duke of Airdrie 85565, Lord Barrington Hilburst 52431, and Barrington Duke, Out of Barrington, Peri Duchess, Rose of Sharon, Phylis, and Young Mary cows. Also cows and heifers. Reliable catalogues always on hand for distribution.

DWIGHT A. CURTIS.

Addison, Lenawee Co., Mich.

Addison is on the Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw Railroad. Farm connected with State Telephone.

FLOURING MILL WANTED at Evart, Osceoda Co., Mich. Good wheat region, large terri-tory. Best unoccupied territory in Michigan. Correspondence solicited, GEO. W. MINCHIN.

## DIRECTORY

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A J. COOK, Owoseo, breeder of Shorthorn
al. Cattle, and Shropshire Sheep. Stock for
sale. All stock recorded and of popular families
Write to A. J. Cook, Agricultural College, for
prices.

ARON P. BLISS, Swan Creek stock farm, breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns, Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited and prompt-ly answered. C. S. Baldwin, Manager. P. O. ad-dress, Saginaw, Saginaw Co., Mich. au22-26 CHARLES FISHBECK, Lakeside Stock Farm, Howell, Livingston Co. Breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by Bates bull Baronet, Belle Bates 47411, Belle Duchess, Cambria's Vic-toria, Stapleton Lass, Selinas and Bright Ryes families. Young stock for sale. June3-1y

E VERGREEN HILL STOCK FARM, J. Eventual Hill Stoom Falsin, J.

Eventual More, proprietor, Millord. Shorthorn cattle, Chester White hogs, Merino sheep and Langshan fowls. Bulls Constance Duke 5th and Defiance (Vol. 35) at head of Shorthorn herd. Write for prices.

RANK MERRITT, Charlotte, Mich., breeder of highly bred Shorthorn cattle, comprising Kirklevingtons, Waterloos, Roan Duchess and Rose of Sharons, with the highly bred bull Lord Barrington of Erie 4th 70562 at head of herd. For further particulars call on or address as above.

A. BRADEN, Victoria Stock Farm, Ban-bred Shorthorns of the Victoria and Staple-ton Lass families. All stock recorded. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Correspondence solicited.

GEO. A. HART, Lakeside Stock Farm, Manistee, Mich., breeder of Shorthorn cat-tic. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited and promptly answered. S. ALLEN & SON, breeders of Fine Shorthorn Cattle; Lincoln Sheep, and Chester White Swine. P. O. address, Portland, Mich.

jly21-6m H. HINDS, Stanton, Montcalm Co., breed er of Shorthorn cattle and American Merino sheep.

HENRY BROOKS, Brooks Farm, Wixom, breeder of Shorthorn cattle. The following families represented: Pomona, Rose of Sharon and Phyllis. Correspondence promptly answered. JOHN M. FISHBECK, proprietor of Maple
Hill Stock Farm, breeder of Shorthorn cattle of fine form and excellent pedigree. Principal families Kirklevingtons, Hudson Duchesses,
Victorias and Pomonus; 37th Duke of Hillsdale
90103. at head of herd. Young stock for sale.
P. O., Howell; residence, five miles southeast.
Write for prices.

OHN C. SHARP, "Hillside Farm," Jackson.
Breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Poland
Cnina swine. Families: Peri Duchess, Rose of
Sharon, Young Mary, Gwynne, Victorias, etc.,
with the straight Rose of Sharon bulk, "Sharon
Duke of Bath No. 04449" at head of herd. Young
stock for saie. For respondence solicited.

JOHN McKAY, Romeo, Macomb Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited.

M. DAVIDSON. Tecumseh, Lenawee County, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. A few choice young females for sale. Also some young bulls. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. Herd headed by Perl Duke 2d, and consists of Young Mary, Rosabella and Phyllis families.

B. HAYES, Eldorado Stock Farm, breeder of Shorthorns of the Young Mary. Phyllis etc., families. Young animals for sale. Also breeder of Norman Percheron stock with imp. Eldorado at the head of the stud. Correspondence solicited. P. O. address Muir Ionia Co. dlly.

SNOW & SON, Ealamasoo, breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Principal families: Young Marys, Phillis, etc., headed by the Bates bull Ferl Duke 3d 8504. Young stock for sale. Correspondence promptly answered. H. ELLINWOOD, Rose Corners, P. O. address Fentonville, Genesce Co., breeder of Shorthorns. Stock of both sexes for sale. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. n26 26

J. BARTOW, East Saginaw, Mich., all ages for sale. Inspection of the herd invited. Correspondence promptly answered. WILLOW CREEK HERD OF SHORT-M horns. Stock for sale of good families and individual merit; Gwynne, Young Mary and Phyllis. Prices reasonable and to suit the times. O. R. Pattengell, Plymouth, Mich.

W.M. BALL, Hamburg, Livingston Co., breed-er of Shorthorns. Principal families: Rose of Sharon, Young Mary; Young Phyllis and Crufk-shank. Also breeder of thoroughbred American Merinos of the best blood as well as the most thoroughly practical.

W. C. WIXOM, Wixom, Oakiand Co., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle of the Rirklevington, Hilps, Flat Creek Marys, Crulkshank, Rose of Sharon, Aylesby Lady, Phyllis, Rosemary, Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Helen, and other families, headed by the pure Bates Barrington bull Barrington Duke 7th No. 72667.

W. FISHBECK & SON, Howell, breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Principal families: Kirklevington, Darlington, Strawberry and Victoria. Herd headed by the Bates bull 3d Marquis of Longwood (Vol. 35 A. H. B.) Stock for sale. Write for prices.

SMITH BROS, Eagle, Meadew Brook herd of Jerseys. Stock of the highest quality and of the best strains. Houdan chickens. s30-1y J. G. DEAN, Hanover, high-class Jer seys of the Rioter-Alphea and Grand Duke Alexis strains. Pogis-Toltec-Tormentor 20201 at the head of the herd. Registered Merino and registered Shropshire sheep.

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M. STERLING, Monroe, breeder of pure street of the street

Devons.

G. HART, Lapeer, breeder of Percheror
L, and Standard-bred Trotting horses; Devon
Galloway and Hereford cattle; Merino sheep an
Oheshire hogs. All stock registered. Farm ad
Oning city limits; residence, and breeding an
sale stables in the city. Come or write me.

Polled Aberdeen-Angus.

ESLIE & BURWELL, Cottage Grove, Wis., breeders of pure bred Polled Aberdeen Angus cattle. Best families represented. All ages and saves for sale. Also high grades & and % for sale. Write for particulars. 118-6m

A. WOOD, Saline, breeder of thorongh-bred Merino sheep. A large stock always on hand. Also Poland-China hogs; herd started from those of B. G. Buel, of Little Frairie Ronde, and G. F. Harrington, of Paw Paw.

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GEO. W. STUART & SON, Grand Blanc,
I breeders of pure Clark and other
families of Atwood Merinos. Rams in use,
Luck 427, Deacon Jr., (G. W. S. 403), and Luman
Jr., (G. W. S. 364.) Also imported and grade
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WM. E. ANSTERBURG, breeder of the oughbred Merino sheep (Michigan registered), Homer, Michigan. Residence, two miles northeast of village, on telephone line.

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A FLOCK SECOND TO NONE—Cheap as the cheapest, quality considered. See the fifty grand rams I can show you, and get prices before buying. Address E. D. Sabin, fludson, Mich.

GRICULTURAL COLLEGE FARM, Agr.
A cultural College, Mich., breeds Shropshirs
sheep of good families and individual excellence. Also Poland-China hogs from the besi
strains. Prof. E. Davenfort, Supt. of the Farm.

FOR 30 DAYS, on 85 Imported and Ameri

can bred rams. Come and see them or write for just what you want. Can part with a few yearling ewes and ewe lambs. C. S. BINGHAM, Vernon, Mich. E. BEACH & SONS, Brighton, Livings ston Co, breeders of registered shropshires. A fine lot of young ram lambs for sale at reasonable prices. After a few days will sell my ram Alfred. Farm, two miles north of Green Oak station.

E. LELAND & SONS, Emery, Washtenaw fine lot of young rams for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence will receive prompi attention. j7-3m

CEORGE H. GERMAN, Franklin, Oakland Co., importer and breeder of registered Shropshires. Stock of both sexes for sale at reasonable prices.

GEO. W. BUTTON, Flushing, Mich., breed or of Shropshire sheep from imported stock. Ram Chief, bred by Minton, of England, si head of my flock. Some choice rams and a few ewes for sale. Stock registered. Inspection in-vited.

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L. S. DUNHAN Breeder and importer of or of Shropshire Shees.
Concord, Mich.
LARGEST flock in Southern Michigan.
Blue Blood 2d at head of flock shear ed 17% lbs. of wool; weight, 275 lbs. at two years old. Reduced rates by express.

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The Willow Stock Farm, Paw Paw, Mich. Our importation for 1890 has arrived in fine condition and includes 35 rams and 100 ewes purchased at the world-renowned sales of such noted breeders as Messrs Graham, Beach, Evans, Minten and Jones. We have rams for cross-breeding, and especially for use in standard bred flocks, of the best quality, both for wool and muton. The stock is now on exhibition and for sale on reasonable terms. Correspondence solicited.

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HOGS .- Poland-Chinas A. Poland-China swine. All breeders recorded in Ohio P. C. Record. Choice stock for sale

C. W. Jones, Richland, Rich My breeding stock all records: in both the Ohio and Americas Poland-China Records.

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PIPER & WHITE, Milford, breeders of high class prize-winning Poland-China and Chester White swine. Breeding stock recorded Write for prices. ROBERT NEVE, Pierson, Montcalm Co. breeder of Poland-China swine and high class poultry, and sells at low prices.

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Breeding stock recorded in Ohio Record.
Tecumseh 2d 6155 and Brigham, Vol. XII., in use.
Also Partridge Cochin and Wyandotte fowls.
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SAY, WHEN YOU WANT improved Choster-White pigs from registered stock, that are extra fine and hard to beat, write to A. H. Warren, Ovid, Mich.

## SELECT HERD Bates Cattle!

HAZEL RIDGE FARM.

SANDWICH, ONT. The herd consists of Oxford,

Kirklevington, Wild Eyes
and Red Rose Families.
Farm across the Detroit River, immediately opposite the Exposition grounds. Call upon er address WM. WRIGHT, Proprieter,

Several choice young bulls fit for service for sale on reasonable terms, of the following fami-lies, viz.: Thorndale Rose, Barrington, Wild Eyes, and Oxford.

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WASHINGTON, MACOMB CO., MICH. Clydesdale Horses.

American Merino Sheep

Berkshire Hogs of the most fashionable families.

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MERINO SHEEP! The Shorthorn herd on this farm was never no better shape than at present.

rington Barringtonia AT HEAD OF HERD!

ALSO A FEW CHOICE FEMALES. MERINO SHEEP. Flock of over one hundred breeding ewes, yearlings and lambs of both sexes for sale.

W. E. BOYDEN. C. F. MOORE,

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Duchess, Kirklevington, Tea Rose. Victoria Duchess, Place, Craggs, Young Mary,

## GRAND DUKE OF AIRDRIE 62933.

nd other high bred sorts. At the head of the

Moss Rose,

YOUNG BULLS. A few young bulls sired by Lord Kirklevington of Erie 44182, from 16 to 20 months old, are offered low. Lord Kirklevington of Erie is alsoforsale. Send for catalogue and look over the breeding of the herd. Address

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SHORT HORNS FOR SALE.

B. J. BIDWELL Teoumseh, Mich. Wolverine Stock Farm

Poland-China Swine. VERNON. - MICH. I began breeding Poland-China swine in 1885.

My purchases have all been from the herd of L.

W. & O. Barnes, and of their breeding, except
the boar Black Success, bred by E. J. Kiever,
I have now for sale some extra pigs from Barnes
Luck, Luck Again, and Black Success. Pigs nog
akin

ALLEN STOCK FARM, ALLEN, MICH.

r. M. Southworth, Proprietor:

FOR SALE

J EVARTS SMITH, Ypsilanti, breeder of the thoroughbred Merine sheep, registered in You want improved Chester-White pigs from registered stock, that are extra fine and hard to beat, write to Mich., Shetland ponies, Exmore ponies, that are extra fine and hard to beat, write to M. H. Warren, Ovid, Mich.

S. WOOD, Saline, Wastenaw Co., breeder of Vermont and Michigan registered thoroughbred Merine sheep. Stock for sale,

S. WOOD, Saline, Wastenaw Co., breeder in any part of the country at reasonable rate; Good references.

SAY, WHEN YOU WANT improved WATKINS STOCK FARM, Birmingham, Mich., Shetland ponies, Exmore ponies, Light class Jersey cattle, Small Yorkshire and Poland-Chinaswine, registered, and individually excellent. Stock for sale.

To stock and general suctioneer. Sales made in any part of the country at reasonable rate; Good references.

# Thorndale Rose Barrington,

35 Fort Street West, Detroit.

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C. E. LOCKWOOD, - Proprietor.

Young Contest No. 6408, Vol. 10, at the head of stud. The first premium horse at the Michigan State Fair five years in succession.

of Atwood stock, descended from flocks of L. P. Clark, Edwin Hammond and W. R. Sanford.

All stock recorded or guaranteed as repre-sented. Stock for sale at all times.

Lord Hilpa 63417 and Imp. Bar-

Several Choice Young Bulls for Sale, Ready for Service this spring.

Visitors always welcome. If you cannot come and look over the stock write for particulars. Address

ST. CLAIR, MICH.,

SHORTHORNS! Represented by the following families:

#### herd being the fine Duke bull Young stock of both sexes for sale.

Constance,

SHORTHORNS!

Owing to having sold a portion of my farm for business purposes, I will close out my entire herd of Shorthorn cattle at very reasonable prices. Will sell singly, in lots, or the herd in a lump. The breeding of these cattle cannot be

Bulls, heifers, cows and calves of choice milk-ing strains and sired b high-bred bulls. For particulars address

AMOS PARMENTER, Prop., American Merino Sheep and

Shorthorn Cattle and Merino Sheep. Animals of both sexes always on hand and at prices to suit the times. Farm, two miles from station.

T. M. SOUTHWORTH.

Holstein-Friesian bull Mercedes Violet Boelyn 2d 18907. There is included in his pedigree the blood of Mercedes, Violet, Billy Boelyn, Lady Clifden, Texlar, Lady Clay and Rooker, the founder of the great Aaggie family. One of the finest bred young bulls in the State. Sold for cash or a good note one year av sixper cent. He is a prize

MILLS BROS., Ann Arbor, Mich

reported

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IN THE GARDEN

Before I made my garden, ch, I was a happy I read the seed store catalogues, and joyfully

would plan How lots of luscious vegetables I easily would

And figured up the profits that they say a garden

Of patent fertilizers, fancy garden tools an I bought about as many as a decent farmer needs

I hired men who wouldn't work, and, rising with the lark,

I dug till time of business and finished in the

After I made my garden, oh, I was a woful man The chickens scratched my pretty beds, the dogs upon them ran:

The cass pitched tattles on them fought, the ought to consider herself fortunate. cows ate all the corn, And a hog that tried to bite me always rooted

there at morn. Then came a drought that burned to dust my

garden; then a flood. And pelting bail, and hurricane turned every thing to mud;

Then, like the plagues of Egypt, swarmed upon me flies and bugs, Inch worms, moles, cut worms, locusts, cater

pillers, crows and slugs. All summer long I wrestled, while my perspire

tion drops I think would fill the barrels I had ready for my And, though I wasn't able to supply one dinner'

I took the prize of champion for raising famou

Before I made my garden, ch! I was a happy

But afterwards my troubles and experience began, Now, if some city greenhorn, like myself, would

care to reap The profits of a garden, I will sell out very cheap

#### NOVEMBER.

I stand in the cold, gray weather, In the white and silvery rain The great trees huddle together. And sway with the windy strain. I dream of the purple glory

Of the roseate mountain-height. And the sweet-to-remember story Of a distant and dear delight. The rain keeps constantly raining.

And the sky is cold and gray, And the wind in the trees keeps complaining That summer has passed away ; But the gray and the cold are haunted By a beauty akin to pain.

By the sense of a something wanted that never will come again.

-W. W. Story.

## Miscellaneous.

JESS.

In the year 1874 Siles Willard and his family moved from eastern Tennessee to northern Texas, where he took up a land claim some twenty miles from what is now the thriving city of Sherman, then a mere

Their three children were small, the youngest being a mere baby. There was much hard work to be done, a large share of which fell upon Mrs. Willard, who was one of those frail, ambitious, tireless little women that are so often found among overworked farmers' wives. Besides her housework she managed the kitchen garden, did the "chores" and at times even assisted her

When he was away the loneliness and responsibility of her position were almost unendurable. Their nearest neighbor was seven miles away, and the prairies were bleak, windy and cheerless. Occasional Could be have seen her at the chest counting parties of Indians addicted to begging and over the money they were hoarding to comstealing would come by, thus adding fear to plete paying for the stock Silas had bought her other anxieties.

After a year of this life Mrs. Willard's strength so gave way that her husband tried to procure other househelp, but there were no females to be hired. Even male help was scarce. Nearly every one was working for himself. The country authorities had a handy way of disposing of vagrants by a local application of the State law against carrying concealed weapons. As each tramp usually had a pistol or knife hid somewhere about his person, they would fine him \$50. Having no money, he would be offered to any one who would agree to pay the county that amount and take his labor in return at a valuation not exceeding twenty-five cents a day. But even this supply of labor was limited, and Mr. Willard thought himself fortunate in securing an undersized lad of 15, whom the supervisors the court house door one day when he hap-

"I don't like his looks," said Mrs. Willard promptly, when her husband with the lad behind him rode up to his own door. "What is your name, boy?"

"Jess-so," mumbled the stranger very

"Can't hear you?" exclaimed she, a little fretfully. "What is your name?" "Jess-so," exclaimed he in the same

"The creature is an idiot," began the tired housewife, but her husband laughingly in-

"He is telling you the name he goes by,

Ellen. Ask him questions and you will soon see why. Won't she, Jess!" "Jess-so," replied the lad nonchalantly.

"He was arrested for doing nothing, and having a rusty pistol that would be dear at

Jess here showed that his tongue could enunciate other ideas by remarking that

this convicting weapon had cost him a dollar not long before. "Well, you were cheated then. But here he is. Ellen: make the most of him for six months. Perhaps by that time we can get a

and chore boy, a position he filled fairly well, though his shy ways and absent manner rather added to the distrust of his mistress. He was frail and awkward, though in his movements he could be swift and supple upon occasions. He also seemed to

with the children. In their company he was

senting to most that was said rather piqued Mrs. Willard's curiosity.

"lt's strange you don't remember more about yourself," she said to him more than "Jess-so," the boy would reply indiffer-

ently. "I hain't much sartin about anything. 'Ceptin' work," he added, as if this thought had just occurred to him. "Are you right sure them folks; you was with last got froze up in that blizzard?"

"Jess-so. We was travelin' and campin' I was freze up too. Don't think l've ever had a good memory since." "Can't you think of a single name, nary

one?" She well knew how unsatisfactory the answer would be, yet suspicion, however vague, is apt to reassert itself in this way. She feared that so much obstinate self-for getfulness savored more of design than misfortune. But Mr. Willard told her that she

"You are the only woman this side of Sherman that has any hired help," said he. "You must not be too particular."

"Mebbe l am wrong," said his wife re signedly. "Goodness knews! I want to do On the other side the rank prairie grass came my duty to that boy; but folks as forget so much seldem have anything good about them to remember."

"The children like him, Ellen," continued her husband. "That is one good point. He can't help forgetting some things, I suppose. What he says about being in last winter's blizzard may all be so. We know it was awfully severe, and that two of the boy's toes were frozen off somehow. When we think what sad things may have happened to him, perhaps it is a mercy self would be overwhelmed. Already through he can't remember."

Jess, who was stolidly washing dishes in the kitchen near by, shot a grateful glance at his employer, though his face was otherwise expressionless as a Chinaman's.

"Mebbe you are right," said Mrs. Willard. Yet when you are away I can't help still feeling uneasy. If he'd only act like other boys perhaps I wouldn't. But I reckon it's my nerves, Silas."

"After this year we'll feel easier," said he reassuringly. "Our cotton is good, and I'll have some three-year-olds to sell. We'll put it all by with the rest against pay day. Mrs. Willard glanced at a large chest by

the head of her bed. "Glad will I be," she said emphatically, "when that money is out of our hands and we are free from debt."

The next morning Mrs. Willard unlocked and opened the chest. Her husband was breaking prairie sod half a mile away, the baby was asleep, and Jess with the two older children had gone to the well in the creek bottom after water. She took from one corner a buckskin bag, sat down and emptied a roll of notes into her lap. On the frontier, with no banks near, people often hid their savings in this way.

She began counting the money, when she heard a shuffling of bare feet at the half open front dcor. Sweeping her apron burriedly over her lap, she waited. But instead of entering the steps receded round the house and toward the kitchen. She replaced the bag and its contents under some clothing in the chest, and began sorting over some sheets with an air of unconcern. Directly Jess came in by the back door to ask for a rag to tie up his foot, which he had hurt in some way.

"Where did you leave the children?" she fretfully demanded.

"They're a waitin' on yan' side of the garden fence," he returned rather sullenly. "You shouldn't leave 'em on the prairie

copperheads about this season than ever." Jess took his strip of clotn and retreated without replying. Then Mrs. Willard wondered why the boy had gone around to the kitchen, after starting in at the front door. the year before? If so, the maneuver was ominous. But other more tangible cares

soon drove this fear from her mind. During all that summer and early fall her vague distrust of the lad was never entirely laid at rest. For this, dubious antecedents were largely responsible; and though she strove to do her duty by him, he received her occasional acts of kindness as unemotionally as he did her censure.

In the autumn there came a season of drought. The long prairie grass shriveled and the shallow well in the bottom got so low that Mr. Willard threatened more than once to finish one he had begun nearer the house some time before. Prairie fires began to be so frequently heard of that he announced his intention of "firing" round his place. But the next day he found that he must butcher a steer, and on the day after at Sherman were offering to hire in front of that he really had to attend county court at Sherman.

"Silas," said his wife as he rode away, "stop and ask Mrs. Scott to ride over and spend the day. Seems like I hate to be left alone worse than ever."

ing the Scott place, seven miles away, he found that Mrs. Scott was sick and could not go. "Never mind," he thought, "Ellen's ery. Mrs. Willard, thinking of Jess, could only a little nervous." Then his mind reverted to other cares. "Prairie seems powerful dry; I must surely do that firin' round when I get back."

The day was hazy yet blustering. A fine red dust whipped itself into little, scurrying clouds over the bleaker spaces of soil. back to the well, but another instant con Along the gentle ridges the matted grass vinced him that he could not reach that rattled harshly; the air had a faint, stale smoky taste; the horizon was hazy and in- Its power and fury were simply terrible

A bundle of carded wool rolls, sent as a that seemed to lap up the very earth bepresent from her father in East Tennessee, neath. lay in the top of the now open chest. The baby was asleep upon the bed. Down at the cow-pen Jess, leaving his work, was dexterously lassoing a frightened yearling with rary roof of thatch. There was absolutely a clothes line which he had surreptitiously no safety there. obtained. The two older children were looking on, dumb with admiration and fear. Toward 11 o'clock Mrs. Willard stepped outside and called the boy to make a fire in the kitchen stove. Jess came very leisure-

"Come!" she scolded. "Are you going to be all day?"

"I can't please her, and it sin't much ; be both timid and obstinate, and unless in trying," murmured Jess to the children. spoken to he seldom spoke, except when with whom he had always been a favorite. The pungent flavor and hazy appearance sociable enough. His childish way of as- of the atmosphere seemed more pronounced.

'I wish Silas hadn't put off firin' 'round the place," said Mrs. Willard anxiously.

Jess ran up a ladder that was leaning against the nearest folded stack and looked all around.

"Did I ever see such a fool boy!" she began complainingly, but Jess suddenly began to wave his hat and point to the windward.

"There's a fire," he shouted. "What's a fire?" she called, and her pulses

quickened their heat. "The prairie!" Jess waved his hand along the whole northern horizon. "I can see the smoke just a bilin' up, and the wind a blow-

in' right this way." Then he came down. Mrs. Willard fell to trembling. A prairie fire in the dry season upon the rlains has something of the terror bred by a similar alarm at sea. Dinner was forgotten. While they looked the wind seemed to increase. Distant puffs of smoke began to be discernible from the ground. The little area of cultivated land was entirely upon one side of the house. It was also covered with dry corn and cotton stalks, that were as inflammable as timber. nearly to the door. The speed with which the fires often travel is wonderful. Into a heat created vacuum the surrounding air rushes like a whirlwind. Even upon a calm day their fury is thus augmented; in dry windy weather it is as resistless as a burri-

cane. Mrs. Willard seemed to be bereft of rea son by the very imminence of the danger. There was apparently no time to do anything before house, fences, crops and life itthe swish of the wind the fierce cracklings of the flames could be heard.

"If Silas were nere, if Silas were only here," she moaned, wringing her hands, while the children began to cry, though at what they hardly knew. Jess ran to the ladder and began to drag it down from the stack.

"Let's go," he cried, tugging with all his might. "There's the new well; you bring the children." "What can the boy mean?" exclaimed

Mrs. Willard excitedly. "Ob, Silas, Silas"

"Come on!" shouted Jess, pulling the adder toward the half dug well on the prairie beyond the kitchen door.

Excitement supplied the place of strength, nor did he pause until, rearing it on end, he dropped it down into the cavity, a feat he could hardly have accomplished unaided under ordinary circumstances. But Mrs. Willard still stood in apparent helplessness before the house.

"Ain't you a comin'?" shrieked Jess. running back, his black eyes almost starting from his head. "It'll be here in less 'n ne

He caught hold of the children and again hastened to the well. Mrs. Willard followed, scarcely knowing what she did.

"You must climb down first and take Nelly and George," said he. "Oh. ma'sm! be in a hurry! We hain't a minute to spare."

The bewildered woman got upon the ladder, the top of which, fortunately, reached nearly to the surface of the ground. Jess thrust Nelly under her mother's arm and again urged both care and haste.

"Now, George," said he to the boy, "down you go. Ma'll help you 'fore you strike the bottom. Quick now!"

The little fellow did his part bravely, but was met half way down the ladder by his appalling thought.

"My baby! my baby!" she cried; "let me up again!"

"I hain't forgot him," shouted Jess, showing his face for an instant over the brink 'You stay where you are."

Two minutes of awful mental anguish followed, then the mother's heart was lightened as by a mountain's weight, when Jess clambered down with a crying baby under his arm. Her thanks as he handed it to her were cut short by seeing him turn and run rapidly up the ladder, as if he had forgotten something of importance.

"You've done enough," she called, but he went on, shouting back words she did not anderstand, for the roar of the approaching confiagration was drowning out all other

She gave the baby to George and sprang up the ladder; but one of the half decayed rounds gave way and in falling several others were broken by her weight, thus imorisoning them within the well. She crouch ed down, clasping her little ones, stung, amid her fears, by the thought that she had always been hard upon Jess. Then she remembered the open chest.

"Our money will be burned," she groan

ed. "We'll never get out of debt now." But while she trembled and waited, the wind above increased to a hurricane. A billow of flame rolled above them, accompanied by a sullen roar as of a monster's "All right," he called back; but on reach- rage at the partial escape of its prey. Descending whiffs of smoke and ashes nearly suffocated them, and the children began to only murmur over and over again:

"Poor boy-poor boy-poor boy!" Meanwhile the lad, measuring with his eye the nearing line of fire, ran into the house, rear pearing direc ly with something which he thrust under his coat. He started haven in time. The fire was nearly there

Great areas of tall grass were whirled up-Mrs. Willard was spinning before the fire. | ward into an endless crest of rolling flames He turned with a half sob, and ran back to the house. It was built of dry pine upon wooden blocks and covered with a tempo-

Hardly conscious of aught now but frantic fear, he hurried down by the cowpen where several head of cattle were plunging about. He threw down the bars to give 'specific supplies' of beef and pork, flour them a chance, though it seemed as if, none and rice, salt and hay, tobacco and rum. out winged creatures could escape the de-The finances of what was so soon to become vouring monster behind. The cattle made the richest of nations were thus managed or for the creek bottom. Jess thought of the the principle whereby the meager salaries of shallow well there. Could be reach it, there country clergymen in New England used to was yet a bare chance to save himself by be eked out. It might have been called a plunging into the water. But, looking continental system of "donation parties." back as he ran, he saw that he would be -John Fiske, in September Atlantic. overtaken. The house and haystack were

already swallowed up behind that moving wall of flame and smoke.

What could he do? It was terrible to have to face, in utter helplessness, such a death. He stumbled over something and fell. It was the hide of the steer slaughtered by Mr. Willard, and which Jess, before this, should have stretched out to dry. There was a small bare space of trampled earth around, the hide was still wet and might not burn. He shook it out and crawled under, nervously tucking the edges about his extremities as he lay with his face to the

While he worked the heat suddenly grew tolerable. Then he remembered no more. Half an hour later Mr. Willard, accompanied by his neighbor Scott, galloped upon tient no one grumbles, and when the irregu-

Willard calling from the dry well. A few Advertiser. minutes later he was embracing his wife and children as they stood upon the scorched and blackened earth.

"This is a sad sight, Ellen," said he,

"The money is gone, too, I reckon!" voice rose under a sudden renewal of terror. "Where can he be? He ran back at the last Buffalo Commercial. moment, spite of all I could say. I'll never

forgive myself for mistrustin' that boy." "I'm afraid it's all up with him," returned Silas dejectedly. "The fire must have come up mighty sudden. Scott here, overtook me half way to Sherman to let me know. It missed his place, but cut us off chance for the boy.

Yet they saw no dreadful sign of Jess were passing, exposing a human foot. He Ohio, in a letter dated June 30, 1890. uttered a cry and pulled the skin aside. There lay poor Jess upon his face like one lead. His hair was singed and his clothing scorched. Mrs. Willard raised the boy up and placed his head in her lap. The move-

which he had evidently sought, by lying upon it, to preserve to the last. filled with motherly tears. "If he dies I'll guides in the region," and they jacked never forgive myself."

ment exposed the buckskin bag of money,

Water was brought from the well in the "Silas,' said Mrs. Willaid, as they all labored to restore the boy, "he must have bag of banknotes. "I've feared for some time he knew where it was, and the thought,

But I'll make it up to him; I'll be a mother to him if he'll only live." When Jess revived his first inquiry was after the money; then his eyes rested upon the rustling was a deer, and for the

God forgive me, used to make me uneasy.

smiled. "Lucky I didn't dry out that hide," he

murmured. In the course of time Silas Willard recovered from his losses and his substance rapidly increased. Jess, loved and trusted hood. When the farm grew into a great

Sherman he was made general manager. "And a better manager and a truer man never walked," was Mrs. Willard's perpet-

ual verdict. Jess never lest the hold upon the mother's heart which his courage and devotion had won for him during that terrible day .-

William Perry Brown, in Yankee Blade.

Continental Money. The condition (of American finances in 1780 was simply horrible. The "greenback" de/usion possessed people's minds even more strongly than in the days following our civil war. Pelatiah Webster, the ablest politicial economist in America at that time, a thinker far in advance of his age, was almost alone in insisting upon taxation. The popular feeling was expressed by a delegate in Congress who asked, with unspeakable scorn, why he should vote to tax the people, when a Philadelphia printing press could turn out money by the bushel. But indeed Congress had no power to lay any tax, save through requisitions upon the State governments. There seemed to be no alternative

Ten Rules of Politeness for Little Prince but to go on issuing this money, which many people glorified as the "safest possible curency," because "nobody could take it out and finger tips must be cleaned, perof the country." As Webster truly said, the country had suffered more from this cause than from the arms of the enemy. At the end of 1778, the paper dollar was worth 17 cents in the Northern States and 12 cents in the South. Early in 1780 its value had hands is sure to suffer in appearance fallen to two cents, and before the end it by being brought together. Rubbing took 10 paper dollars to make a cent. In the eyes, smoothing the forehead, and October, Indian corn sold wholesale in Bospatting the mouth add nothing to perton for \$150 a bushel, butter was \$12 a pound, tea \$90, sugar \$10, beef \$8, coffee \$12, and a barrel of flour cost \$1,575. Samuel Adams paid \$2,000 for a hat and suit of clothes The money soon ceased to circulate, debts bad manners to urge a guest, and worse manners for a guest to show could not be collected and there was a genvanity and caprice by "waiting to be eral prostration of credit. To say that a thing was "not worth a Continental" became the coaxed.' strongest possible expression of contempt. A barber in Philadelphia papered his shop clothing, when you wish to attract their

with bills, and a dog was led up and down attention. the streets smeared with tar, with this un-Do not bore strangers by discussing happy money sticking all over him, a sorry family affairs with them. Don't chew a toothpick anbatitute for the golden-fleeced sheep of the When in company never open a book old Norse legend. bave for the scanty pitand begin to read; never appear inattentance of gold which came in from the French tive to the conversation; never tell long alliance, from the little foreign commerce stories; and, above all things, never talk that was left and from trade with the British about yourself or your wonderful army itself, the country was without any achievements. irculating medium. In making its requisi Keeping Him Out of Temptation. tions upon the States, Congress resorted to Spacer-Do you prefer having MSS measure which reminds one of the barbaric nt in by mail, or would you mind my ages of barter. Instead of asking for money. calling with what I write and wish to it requested the State to send in their submit for your consideration?

onal beauty.

general source of amusement among all the American Indian tribes, but, writes

It Isn't Much Like the National Game,

but It Is a Lively Sport.

Ball playing seems to have been

it is conceded that the Choctaws, in

their uncivilized state, were the most

ilar to the American National game,

It is played with two bats or sticks,

and in every house I visited in the

Choctaw Nation I saw one or more pairs

of these peculiar bats. The sticks are

bent into an oval loop at one end, with

a web of fine buckskin thongs stretched

cross them to prevent the ball from

falling out when tossed or caught. Each

player carries two of these bats, one in

each hand, and they catch the ball by

jumping into the air, and throw it from

the bats, and never are allowed to strike

In their primitive days it was an in

variable law of the game that no player

should wear moccasins on his feet, and

he could make his appearance on the

ball grounds only in the prescribed

dress. He had to wear his breech-cloud

and a beautiful head belt and tail, made

of white horse hair or quills, with a

mane around his neck constructed o

the same material as the tail, dyed in

colors. The match was made up months

before the day agreed upon for the play-

ing of the game, and was led by two

champions, or captains, as we should

call them. These captains had the

power to go through the tribe, from vil-

age to village, and alternately choose

the men for their respective sides. The

choice of players was generally effected

by proxy; two "runners" were sent,

armed with a pair of "ball-sticks."

These were elaborately ornamented

with paint, ribbons and any thing that

had a gaudy appearance, and were

touched by the players selected as an

evidence that they accepted and would

be on hand promptly at the appointed

time, prepared to take part. Each side

erected on the ground, where the game

was to take place, two upright poles

about thirty feet high and six feet apart,

across the top of which another pole

All the preliminaries for the game

essed, for there is no such inveterate

The night before the game, all the

layers assembled around their respect-

orches and other fires, the squaws beat

f both sides, in their full game dress,

it or catch it with their hands.

and indeed it is more like tennis.

What is the force that ousts disease; and which is the most convenient apparatus for Henry Inman, in the Kansas City Star, applying it? How far is the regular physician useful to us because we believe in him, skilled in the game. Of course, the Inand how far are his pills and powders and dian method of playing is not at all simtonics only the material representatives of his personal influence on our health?

WHAT CURES?

Editorial Difference of Opinion on an Im

portant Subject.

The regular doctors cure; the hom copathic doctors cure; the Hahnemannites cure; and so do the faith cures and the mind cures, stifling. Then the awful roar swept down and the so-called Christian scientists, and upon him and he could not breathe. The the four-dollar-and-a-half advertising itinersizzling hide appeared to shrivel, and the ants, and the patent medicine men. They scorching sense of suffocation became in- all hit, and they all miss, and the great difference-one great difference-in the result is that when the regular doctors lose a pathe scene. The poor man was half crazed lar doctors lose one the community stands with anxiety, but soon they heard Mrs. on end and howls.-Rochester Union and

Nature cures, but nature can be aided. hindered or defeated in the curative process. And the Commercial's contention is that it is the part of rational beings to seek and pointing to the still burning rains around. trust the advice of men of good character who have studied the human system and "If it hadn't been for Jess we wouldn't learned, as far as modern science lights one of us been left alive. Oh, Silas!" her the way, how far they can aid nature and how they can best avoid obstructing her.-

It is not our purpose to consider the evils that result from employing the unscrupulous the ignorant, charlatans, and quacks to prescribe for the maladies that s fflict the human family. We simply declare that the physiclan who knows something is better than the physician who knows nothing, or very from coming here till now. We met the little indeed about the structure and the cattle. Perhaps Jess ran back to let them | conditions of the human system. Of course out. I'm afraid, though, that there's no he does not know it all .- Rochester Aor ... ing Herald.

I have used Warner's Safe Cure and but about the ruins of the house. He must have for its timely use would have been, I verily gone on. Beyond the cowpen they saw the | believe, in my grave from what the doctors blackened hide of the steer, with the hair termed Bright's Disease. - D. F. Shriner, scorched away. Silas gave it a kick as they senior Editor Scioto Gazate, Chillicothe,

was fastened. These were called the goals or "byes," and the distance be-. A BOSTON GREENHORN. between them, one representing one side How He Was Duped by a Shrewd Adiand one the other, was some 800 feet, rondack Guide. At a point exactly half way from each They tell a good story of a Boston goal a small stake was driven where the merchant at the Adirondacks last ball was to be thrown into the air at a year, says Forest and Stream. He certain signal. was particularly anxious to kill a "Water, Silas!" cried his wife, as her eyes deer. He employed "one of the best were attended to by an old men, who were also the judges or umpires. First nd jacked nearly all night, amid great a line was drawn from one goal to the suffering of the would-be shooter. Not a other; this was called the betting line. deer did they see nor hear. The shootacross which all bets were made and placed in possession of the regularly-aper was nearly dead from sitting in one position. Toward morning they passed pointed stake-holders, and all betting a swampy place, and there was a rustgone back for that." She pointed to the ling in the reeds. The guide asked in a was made the night before the game was to be called. Every conceivable nort whisper if the shooter heard it. thing was staked that the Indian pos He did hear it, and his teeth were already chattering with buck fever, or gambler as poor Lo. The women of the with cold, he could not tell which. tribe, too, were as earnest to wager what signified his willingness to shoot by the their lodges contained, even to the last trembling of the gun in his unsteady blanket. hands. The guide again whispered that Mrs. Willerd and the children. Then he merchant to watch for eyes, but if he ve "byes," where, by the light of could not see any eyes to shoot as near as he could at the sound. At the same their tom-toms and sung the weird songs time the guide suggested the caution of the nation. Then was the "ball that the shooter should be careplay dance" indulged in, all the players ful and not shoot him. The hunter fired. The echoes awoke, and the splashing rattling their bats together and joining and rustling ceased. The guide told the in the monotonous chants of the tribe. merchant that he had shot a deer, and by the sound" he judged that it was a large buck. He had doubtless secured a cattle ranch and Mr. Willard moved to beautiful pair of antlers. But the swamp was so thick and of such a nature that it would not be possible to get the deer.

and then to rustle and splash till the

tenderfoot shoots. After which all is

still, and the tenderfoot is satisfied. He

has shot a deer. Now that merchant

does not care to have his friends men-

EVERY-DAY ETIQUETTE.

and Princess Charming.

A writer in the New York World

Do not beat a tattoo with your feet

when in company with others; nor whis-

tle; nor hum a tune; nor drum with your

Complete your toilet in the privacy

of your own room. If the nose, ears

form these operations elsewhere than in

Try not to gape, hiccough or sneeze in

Resist the desire to caress the face

When asked to play or sing, do not

refuse if you intend to perform. It is

Overcome the habit of nudging people

or catching them by the arm or by the

Editor-Send it in by mail. I have a

prejudice against shedding blood and do

One Remedy.

Mrs. Motherby (whose daughter has

been bespoke by Young Tairpone)-My

Mr. Motherby-Then we must find her

an antidote. She can't have him .- Puck.

dear, Matilda fairly dotes upon him.

wish to be tempted.-Munsey's

with the hands. Either the face or the

Never sit with the legs crossed.

fingers upon convenient objects.

tion the pair of horns he expected.

Then the squaws formed on each side of sung appeals to the Great Spirit to de cide the game to-morrow in their favor. The game was always opened by four old medicine men, who were also the but when winter came the place would umpires. The night before the game freeze over, and then the horns and hide was called, while the players and the ould be secured. He would take the betters were dancing and having a good earliest opportunity to get them and fortime at the "byes" and the betting line, ward them to Boston. The merchant they were squatted down at a small came home in the full faith of his sucstake, away from the fun, smoking to cess. When cold weather came he daily the Great Spirit for ability to impartialexpected the horns. The express was ly decide the game to-morrow, as their watched, but they have not come to uties required. hand. Later in the winter he learned that some guides arranged with another guide to go into the swamp, get behind a tree, so as to be safe from the shot,

The four old men standing at the small stake throw the ball up in the air and then the players, numbering 700 or 800 frequently, rush frantically to the spot, leaping and actually jumping over each others' heads, darting between their adversaries' legs, and all the time keeping up the most demoniacal yells in their efforts to toss the ball to their own side. Sometimes a regular handto-hand fight occurs, but it never becomes serious, because, according to one of the rules of the game, every weapon is left in the village and no man is allowed to go or send for one, so that these occasional broils never amount to any thing. The game is for 100 points, and a point is when the ball is passed through the poles of either side, which

counts one. All the players' efforts seem to be con centrated upon keeping the ball up in the air, but of course it does fall to the ground once in awhile, and then the scene is pandemonium broke loose; you can not see the players for the dust they raise as they rush together, nor can they see the ball either, and bloody noses and broken shins are the rule. Besides the 700 or 800 players there will often be twice that number of spectators on the ground, so that it can be imagined what a noise they make when all whoop and yell together.

UNLUCKY THIRTEEN. The Conductor Did Not Understand, But He Will Next Time.

It is a custom on some street railways to give annual passes, which are numbered, says the Seattle Press. These passes are not necessarily shown each time a man rides on the cars of that ine, but each one bears a number, and when asked for his fare the holder of the pass calls the number of his pass.

Not long since the holder of pass No. 13 on one of the Seattle lines got on a car, accompanied by two ladies, for whom he must, of course, pay fare. It happened that the conductor was a new man and not acquainted with the pass

The conductor entered the car in quest of fares and the first man he approached was the holder of the pass. The gentleman handed him one dol-

same time remarking distinctly "Thirteen." The conductor took the dollar and then began ringing the bell of the reg-"Ding, ding, ding, ding, ding, ding, ding, ding," went the bell.

"No, you double-breasted lunkhead! !

INDIAN BASE-BALL. hold pass No. 13 and want to pay for two

ladies."
"Oh!" exclaimed the conductor mildly, "why didn't you say so before?" Then the bell-puller gave the passenper back his change and inwardly determined to get even on the first small boy that attempted to steal a ride.

HE CRIED "RATS."

And Thereby Became the Originator of a

Most Popular Slurring Phrase. Where do slang phrases originate? Thousands of people habitually indulge in the use of slang without a thought or a care as to the source from which the vulgar phrase came, and often without the slightest idea of its original meaning. Doubtless many of them are coined by minstrels and burlesque actors, but often some simple incident is responsible for expressions which sweep over the country and have their use in the mouths of gamin and the careless of speech, until superseded by some word

equally offensive. A few years ago, says the Boston Globe, a celebrated polo team was playing a match game in one of our Massachusetts cities with a team from a neighboring city. The visiting team, called the Star, wore its name conspicuously embroidered on the breast of the shirt.

As the game progressed it became evident to the spectators that the referee, who was in sympathy with the visiting team, was unfair in his decisions. This caused greatill-feeling, especially as the members of the team were rough and rowdyish in their behavior. Suddenly, as their conduct became more exasperating, some one in the audience shouted: "Rats!" The cry was instantly taken up, and throughout the remainder of the game the audience continued to apply it to the turbulent players.

Finally one of them, unable to endure the slurring appellation any longer. went to the man who had originated the cry, and said:

"Why do you call us rats?" "You ought not to take any exception to the name," replied the gentleman addressed; "you behave worse than rats, and besides you wear the word on your breasts. Spell the name of your team backwards." Sure enough. Star spelt backwards could make no other word

A large number of people from other States were in the rink at the time. including several visiting teams, and thenceforth the word "rats" was taken up as an expression of contempt.

THE BABY CYCLONE.

How It Dailied with Captain Jack and Spoiled His Beauty.

A baby cyclone is what Amos R. Acton, f Butte City, called the storm which swept over his place a few days ago. Here is the way he described it to a Denver News man:

"It was just about five o'clock in the afternoon, and my wife and I were talking of cyclones. All at once I heard a ushing sound, and I saw my little waman turn pale with fright. I rushed o the door which opened upon the verinda, and there was the fearful funnel haped cloud which has so often been lescribed by the newspapers; but it was mall. Its dimensions did not exceed hose of a big country ash-hopper. Thousands of small articles of household furniture, tin pans, bits of chairs and towels and table linen, books and music, gyrating around in the air. These things were not taken over thirty feet high, but were carried right along with the whirling wind.

"While this diminutive tornado was approaching I got the chickens and the children all in the house. I also had a nice dog, Captain Jack. I tied him to the leg of the table, but he got loose and ran into the front yard just as the atmospheric revolver tore down the

fence and walked into my grounds. "As soon as the injudicious dog got sight of the cyclone he made a dash for it. He was faithful to his trust. made up my mind there and then to erect a tablet over his tomb with that nscription. However, he was not killed, but he was made idiotic by the terrible twirling and the fact of his having been thrown through a straw His long hair was cork-screwed in all directions and it was stiffened with fright. It has ever since remained as it was when the little eve let loose of him. Captain Jack is now no longer handsome. His disposition is soured, too, and our baby yells murder whenever the poor pup's blasted beauty

meets his gaze.'

JONAH AND THE WHALE. A Salt Lake Minister Gives an Explana-

natural explanation of the whale's

tion of the Story. "Doctor," said a Salt Lake Tribune reporter to a city minister, "is there not a

swallowing of Jonah?"

"Yes. In the first place there is nothng in the Hebrew to show that it was what we call a whale. The word transated into both the Septuagint and the New Testament by the Greek 'Katos' means simply a sea monster; and this word was the one used by our Lord in his reference to this account of Jonah (Matthew xii., 39-41). So far, therefore, as the Hebrew or Greek words are concerned the fish may have been a whale a shark, a sea serpent or any other large monster of the deep. Hence, there is nothing incredible in the statement that Jonah, upon being thrown into the sea, was quickly overtaken by a sea monster and swallowed without suffering any mutilation, providing the monster was large enough. It is well known that the waters through which a vessel in sailing from Joppa to any Spanish port must pass were frequented, in early times, by a species of shark called sea-dog, having a throat large enough to swallow a man whole. The French naturalist, Lacepede, in his 'Histoire des Poissons,' states that seadogs have a lower jaw of nearly six feet in semi-circular extent; which enables us to understand how they can swallow entire animals as large or larger than ourselves. Blumenbach, the German zoologist, in his 'Manual of Natural History, is authority for the additional facts that sea-dogs have been taken weighing five tons, and that a horse has been found whole in the stomach of a sea-dog. And Pliny, 50 A. D., gives an account of lar to take the ladies' fare from, at the the skeleton of a sea monster forty feet long, whose ribs were higher than those of an Indian elephant. This skeleton, Pliny says, 'was brought from Joppa, a city of Judea, and exhibited in Rome by M. Scaurus.' "

-Timkins (with camera) -- "May I "Here, here," broke in the passenger. ake you, Miss Smiler?" Miss Smilerwhat in thunder are you trying to do? "You'll have to take a negative."-Bos-"Didn't you say that you wanted to

Across the Alone, an But wherev With the The flower And the le Meltster And the w

CFor my h You may

You may be You may You may ki gray s But my th But my he The western

Ah! happ The lights of I return to From happ; And I her New friend THA et Cause

The nois

load of pa the railwa the gate of Mrs. Gra dow, and a over her fa "I decla isn't Aunt a visitation "O, dear young lady Just as we too. Could venient for her to Unc You must Jane has to she can dis She had bell rang.

Mrs. Gra

By the tim

"Why, I What a ple I were spe ing." old lady, fu She prod she adjuste "I had n Mrs. Grave "Age ha
Jane. "He
"Very w
to speak for Mrs. Grav ter, and s "Aunt J she remark an ear trum "I'm glad

hearing us. "I don't l F "Aunt J mouth to th are going to Aunt Jane. "We sha Graves, fin daughter's "How sha month?" sa

out, howev

feeling on

we can say

old lady's neither daughter. Three day become don It so hap same calib ployed as a stores. He Aunt Jane ting up a li my aunt," post. Aun

"I am Jane, exte "There. more to he "I believe 'No," sa bella. F "Are you her trump she could gratified "Ha, ha "lt's a here, but aunt, she

ear trumpe

clerk wit "Yes, dollars." "That thinking sum wou whom he his own. "Yes, we tolera frumpy d Storrs, ba semblanc your aunt

"Take

sir." said

tapping h a charmi

A SONG OF HOME.

Across the wild land as a pilgrim I roam-Alone, and a stranger I fare, But wherever I wander my heart is at home, With the ones that remember me there. The flowers bloom sweetly along these wild

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ree.

And the mountains rise rugged and grand, And the low Sabbath sound of the far-away

Meltstenderly over the land. And the western skies wait for the soft after

Eve never closed lovelier day— But my soul looks beyond, and my eyes they For my heart is at home far away. You may warble, sweet birds, to the red even

ing skies, Yet your vesper song dies on my ear, For deep in my spirit the memories rise Of the far-away voices more dear. You may babble, pure brook, in your soft mon

You may puri to the pebbles you love. You may kiss the green moss as it clasps the gray stone.
But my thoughts to a deeper pulse move.

Hark! hark! now I hear them, I hear the old Familiar and sweet, light and gay-Nay, nay, I but dream, 'tis the song of the

But my heart is at home far away. The western skies darken, the stars brighten

The wild flowers droop, the night comes The birds hurry home to their nests south and

Ah! happy things, cling to your homes' The lights of the city are dawning in view, I return through the gay, thoughtless throngs, From happy home windows bright faces smil And I ear children's laughter and songs.

I la gh and I seem to be gay, But hemory grieves in the thought's inner ear,

A i my heart is at home far away.

- Threst W. Shurtleff, in Youth's Companion.

New fr ads give me welcome, with greetings

## THAT EAR TRUMPET.

At Causes the Loss of a Fortune and a Lover.

The noise of wheels was heard in the street. It was the stage coach with its load of passengers just returned from the railway station. It paused before the gate of rather a pretentious house in the main street of the village. Mrs. Graves looked out of the win-

dow, and an expression of dismay crept over her face.
"I declare," she exclaimed, "if it isn't Aunt Jane Breed come to make us

"O, dear," chimed in Arabella, young lady of eighteen, "what a pity! Just as we are going to have a party, too. Couldn't we tell her it is inconvenient for us to have her, and send her to Uncle Merriam's?" "No, Arabella, that would never do.

You must consider that your Aunt Jane has twenty thousand dollars which she can dispose of as she pleases.' She had no time to say more, for the

Mary ... Marry bell rang. Mrs. Graves went to the door herself. By the time she had opened it her face was composed into an expression of joy. 'Why, Aunt Jane, how do you do? What a pleasant surprise! Arabella and I were speaking of you only this morn-

"Wait a minute, Eleanor," said the old lady, fumbling in her pocket. She produced an ear trumpet which she adjusted to her ear.

"There," she said, "now we can talk. "I had no idea you were deaf," said Mrs. Graves through the trumpet. "Age has its infirmities," said Aunt

"How is Arabella?" 'Very well, thank you. Here she is to speak for herself."

Mrs. Graves turned towards her daugh-

ter, and spoke in her natural voice. "Aunt Jane's as deaf as an adder," she remarked. "You see she has to use

"I'm glad of it," said Arabella. "Now we can say what we please without her hearing us. Is she going to stay a long

"I don't know. I'll ask her."
"Aunt Jane," said she, with her mouth to the ear trumpet, "I hope you are going to favor us with a long visit.' "I can't spare you but a month," said Aunt Jane, "that is, if it is entirely convenient for you to have me with you

"We shall be delighted," said Mrs. Graves, finishing the sentence for her daughter's benefit, "to have you go. That's the truth, isn't it, Arabella?"

"How shall we ever live through the month?" said Arabella, dismally, without, however, venturing to express this feeling on her countenance. A peculiar expression flitted over the

old lady's face, but this was observed neither by Mrs. Graves nor her daughter. Three days passed. The old lady had become domesticated at the house of her - 一つからのないのでは、またのであるからでは、日本のはないかっ It so happened that Arabella had a

beau-a young man of very much the same caliber as herself-who was employed as a clerk in one of the village stores. He called one evening when Aunt Jane had indulged herself in sitting up a little longer than usual.

"I suppose I must introduce you to my aunt," said Arabella. "She won't be in our way, for she is as deaf as a post. Aunt Jane," she said through the ear trumpet, "this is Mr. Storrs." "I am glad to see him," said Aunt

Jane, extending her hand. "There, we needn't say any thing more to her," said Arabella, carelessly. "I believe you never saw her before."

"No," said the young man.
"Ain's she a beauty?" laughed Ara-"Are you not afraid she will hear?" "O, no, she is entirely dependent on her trumpet. That's lucky for us. If she could hear, she might not always be

gratified by what she heard." "Ha, ha!" laughed Storrs. "It's a great trial to us to have her here, but you know when one has a rich aunt, she can't very well be put off." "So your aunt is rich," said the young

clerk with increased interest. "Yes, she's worth twenty thousand

"That's a large sum," said Storrs thinking how large a portion of this sum would be likely to fall to Arabella, whom he had already looked upon as

"Yes, it's worth some sacrifice. So we tolerate the old lady in spite of her frumpy dress and odd ways." "I was just going to observe," said Storrs, banteringly, "what a strong resemblance there is between you and your aunt,"

"Take that for your impertinence, sir." said the young lady, playfully tapping him with her fan. "I must be a charming creature if that were the

Now Aunt Jane was in reality a very ood-looking old lady, though of course

act as good-looking as when she was

young. So the conversation ran on, entirely regardless of Aunt Jane, who sat placidly in a rocking-chair at the window knitting a stocking. She appeared to take little notice of the young couple, but occasionally an amused ook just flitted over her face. Probably she was thinking of something. Aunt Jane had been a fortnight at the

nouse of Mrs. Graves when one morning she said at the breakfast table: "I should like to go over to Merriam's to spend the day. "Very well," said Arabella, with

alacrity; "we can carry you down there immediately after breakfast."
"What a relief it will be," said she, turning to her mother, "to be rid of her

a single day." "Yes," said Mrs. Graves, who being older was a little more prudent, "but you must consider that your uncle is as nearly related as I am, and we must not let her stay there too long."

"Yes, I suppose so," said Arabella, with a sigh. "You had better tell her that you nope she won't stay longer than one

day. "Well," said Arabella, "if I must, I suppose I must." "Aunt Jane, you must be sure and not stay longer than a day or two," said

the young lady through the ear trum-"You are very kind," said the old lady; "I didn't know but I was getting

"O no, we are delighted to have you here," said Mrs. Graves. "We hope you will stay a long time."

"How could you say that, mother?"

otested Arabella. "Because, my dear, your aunt is too oid to last very long, and we ought to feel willing to submit to some inconveniences for the sake of being remempered in her will. If we work our cards gight she may leave us the whole. That would be worth having. Twenty thou sand dollars don't grow on every bush.' "As likely as not she'll live to be a

undred." muttered Arabella.

After breakfast Aunt Jane was caried to the house of her nephew, Mr. James Merriam, the only son of her sister.

Mr. Merriam was a poor man. He had met with reverses, and now lived in a much less expensive way than his cousin, Mrs. Graves, who, despite relationship, looked upon Mrs. Merriam as her social inferior. He was a very worthy man, however, and far from being as worldly as Mrs. Graves. He had three children, all at home. His wife was an excellent housekeeper and far more amiable than Mrs. Graves, though her pretensions were much less.

"I am glad to see you, Aunt Jane," said Mr. Merriam, hospitably, as he came out to help her from the carriage. 'We were hoping to see you ever since we heard of your arrival in town. Clara will be delighted to welcome you.

The old lady drew out her trumpet. Mr. Merriam looked concerned. "I am sorry that you have lost your hearing," he said.

"Old people can't expect to hear as vell as young folks," said Aunt Jane. "You must make us a good, long visit." said Mrs. Merriam, who now appeared.

"I will see," said Aunt Jane. "I always liked Aunt Jane," said Mrs. Merriam to her husband. "She is always so gentle and kind. It seems very pleasant to have her in the house."
"So it does. The only thing I think of is, that we have a small house, and

can't make her as comfortable as at your cousin's." "Well, we will make up in the warmth

of our welcome." Annt Jane seemed unusually happy that day. As night approached she seemed thoughtful, and finally consented to stay longer.

"I must write a letter to my niece to explain it," she said. An hour after, the following note was

placed in the hands of Mrs. Graves: "NIECE ELEANOR: I have concluded to stay where I am during the remainder of my visit. As you remarked to Arabella when I came that ou should be delighted to have me go, this incormation will doubtless be pleasing to you. As or Arabella, she will be easily consoled for the leparture of her 'frumpy old aunt' who must

"AUNT JANE.
"P. S. My hearing has been wonderfully restored so that I can now dispense with my ear trumpet."

The letter filled Mrs. Graves and Arabella with dismay. They had sinned so deeply against the old lady that they felt that no apologies would be adequate. To add to Arabella's misfortunes, when the young clerk learned that there was an estrangement between her and her rich aunt, he unceremoniously deserted her for another young

Aunt Jane bequeathed the bulk of her possessions to her nephew. Her will contained the following provision:

"Item. I bequeath to my niece Eleanor my ear trumpet which I found on one occasion of excellent service."-Horatio Alger, Jr., in Yankee Blade.

AH WING'S JEWEL. An Alaskan Version of the John Smith and Pocahontas Romance.

Pocahontas has been outdone by ar Alaskan maiden. John Smith was only in danger of having his brains spattered over the surrounding real estate when Pocahontas rescued him with her love. The John Smith of Alaska was not only in danger of being killed, but of being eaten, when the woman in whose eyes he found favor saved him. The Alaska John Smith, says the San

Francisco Examiner, was not a titled explorer when he fell into the hands of the savages, nor was his name John Smith. He was only a common yellowskinned sea cook. His name is Ah Wing, and there is nothing attractive about him. He is about as homely a mixture of Chinaman and Malay pirate as could be found in a day's walk. His Pocahontas answers to the name of Julie just now, but nobody knows what her Indian name was. She is a long way from being Pocahontas' equal in beauty, and the Siwash features of generations were consolidated when her

face was made. Still the romance is Ah Wing and Julie, now Mrs. Ah Wing, arrived here on a codfish schooner several months since, but have not gone into society yet. They reside on Ross alley, in Chinatown, and submitted to an interview yesterday. They only submitted to it, they did not take part in it, and when it came to securing the story of their love the reporter was obliged to obtain his information from a third party, to whom Wing had confided it in explanation of his off-color bride. Ah Wing, some nine years ago, was a

Jamestown. While on the Sitka sta tion Wing's time expired or he deserted -just which is not quite plain-and shipped aboard a whaler. The whaler was wrecked and Wing was cast up or an inhospitable ice-floe. Julie was the daughter of a chief of a tribe of Indians, and, while hunting with her

father, discovered Ah Wing, who was as near dead from starvation, cold and exposure as it was possible for him to be and retain life. For days and days Julie nursed him, and he finally recovered, to find himself the object of a great deal of attention on the part of the Indians. They could speak no Chinese or English, and Wing had no comprehension of their dialect. He was sioners. at a loss to understand the solicitude with which they fed him and the interest they took in watching the accumula tion of fat on his ribs. At last the

ment, and was shipped north on the

He attempted to escape, but was capt ured and returned to the village and put under guard. The fatal day arrived Wing was informed by pantomime that an incision would be made in his neck and his life fluid allowed to escape into a soap-stone basin. He gave all up for lost, when he was inspired by the sight of Julie in tears. He made love to her. She comprehended and went to ask papa. The old chief was fond of his daughter and could refuse her nothing. He issued an edict against baked Wing. The remainder of the village protested, and the chief was obliged to state why he desired the stranger's life preserved. The objectors gave in and Wing and

horrid truth dawned upon him-at least

so he says. They were going to barbecue

Julie were married in Indian style. Wing lived with the tribe for som ime, but never became very popular. He was not much of a hunter, and preferred to lie around the house, sewing with the women, to chasing polar bears walruses, seals and the like.

Finally he had a chance to escape. A oat's crew came in from a schooner to trade for skins. Their cook was dead, and Wing begged them to take him away with them. Wing's father-in-law gave him leave of absence for three nonths and sent Julie along with him insure his return.

They sailed away, and after much marine wandering and transferring from one vessel to another, arrived in San Francisco. Wing had a taste for the eedle and secured a job of tailoring. The faithful Julie proved an adept and shares Wing's labors. They still find some difficulty in conversing. Wing knows a few words of English and a few of Indian. Julie knows a few of English and a few of Chinese.

When their discussions become aninated they resort to all three languages at once, and the talk is very exciting. There is a little Wing now, and he is earning all three languages.

Julie will not live long here; she aleady shows signs of consumption, dereloped presumably by the unaccusomed foul air.

The story has been pretty well authenticated, with the exception of the ntention of the Indians to eat Wing after killing him. His own countrymen lo not believe this part of the story, but Wing adheres to it stoutly, and the strongest tie between him and his wife s his gratitude to her for saving him rom such a fate.

Voyagers to the North state that they have heard of cannibalism among the Indians, but it has always been atributed to isolated instances of starvaion's necessity, and not habit.

#### HAD IT DOWN FINE. Where the Jewsharp Still Ranks High as a Musical Instrument.

The sun had just broken over the tops of the Ozarks one warm morning in Jul says the Chicago Herald. The mist that always settles thickly over these half mountains with the night-fall was going to pieces and disappearing as the sun rose higher, leaving the green and dense verdure heavy and wet with the dew. In a cozy nook, on a log over-hanging the wild little stream that dashed down from a gushing spring above, a native was seated, earnestly playing a jewsharp. He twanged the vibrant metal with his thumb, keeping time by splashing one of his bare feet in the clear water below. After ten minutes, during which time the sun had got high enough to shine straight into his eyes, he took the harp from his mouth and, wiping it on the leg of his trousers,

exclaimed "Thar! Ef that don' settl' 'er, whut

will?" Before he had spoken another word a stranger stepped from behind a big tree and addressed him: "That was the best tune I ever heard

played on one of those instruments." The mountaineer looked at the stranger a moment, and then, drawing himself up in a knot on the log, said:

"D've mean it, mister?" "Mean it? Of course. Why do you "It's lak this, mister. Yer see I hev

been jest on the aige o' jinin' th' Simpson gal, over 'n th' holler; fer more'n er yar, an' when th' poppin' time kem she up an' says thet I kain't hev 'er 'less I kin play ther jews'a'p. I bin practicin' hvar on this log for nigh a month now, I reckon, every day in th' mornin' 'fore sunup, an' I wuz thinkin' ez I sot hyar, ez ef I didn't git th' han o' it purty soon, it'd be good-bye, Sai. But yer make me feel better, stranger, an' ef yer round these parts nex' week es' drop over on ther slope 'cross th'

way an' ye kin be my best man." As the stranger moved on down the path the mountaineer struck up his tune again and played with a vim that was evidence that the stranger had been telling the truth.

Along with the fiddle, the jewsharp still ranks high as a musical instrument in the mountain regions of Arkansas and Missouri. A native who can't play the jewsharp is looked upon as having very poor prospects.

-Stories about the pigmies of Africa have been common in classical as well as modern literature, and yet always read as a fiction, a pretty fable to entertain children or embellish a poem. Three or four centuries before Christ the Greeks were really aware of the existence of a people of stunted growth inhabiting a district somewhere about the source of the Nile. It was reserved for Schweinfurth, in 1869, to discover a race of African pigmies in the Akkas, since which time Krapf found the Do ko or Berikeemo dwarfs. Du Chaillu the Obongos, and Stanley captured one of the dwarfs said to live north of the Wakuma country; so that abundant evidence now exists in proof of the claim so long ago made, that Africa was the cook in the employ of the Navy Depart- land of the pigmies.

#### THE PENSION OFFICE.

Its Checks Regularly Go to All Parts of the Earth.

During the present fiscal year, says the Washington Post, the eighteen agencies will be called upon to disburse about \$110,000,000 to 570,000 pensioners ensioned under the laws enacted prior June, 1890, an increase of 35,000there being at the close of last year about 535,000 pensioners on the rolland \$15,000,000 to 130,000 pensioners who will come under the provisions of the dependent bill, making a total disbursement of \$125,000,000 to 700,000 pen-

There are 129 different rates paid to these pensioners, varying from \$12 to \$2,500 per annum. Congress appropriated \$250,000 for clerk hire for the various agencies, and \$72,000 for salaries for the eighteen agents, making the expenses of disbursing the \$125,000,000 for pensions \$322,000, this being about onequarter of a cent for each dollar disbursed. In view of the fact that it costs one and a half cents for every dollar listributed by the pay department of the United States army, the difference in the expense in making the disbursements in the two branches of the Govrnment is conspicuous. The number of pensioners paid by the agencies varies from 9,000 at San Francisco to 56,000 at Columbus, each

agency having a fixed district and payng the pensioners residing therein From the agency in this city are paid 33,000 pensioners, whose pensions reach them regularly in every civilized part of the world. The bulk of this number, however, reside in Delaware, Maryand, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia, the States emraced in this agency district. In addition to paying all persons in foreign countries—about 24,000—this agency pays all pensioned inmates of the Naional Soldiers' Home, about 7,000 in umber. From the Washington agency here goes forth Uncle Sam's check four times a year to pensioners residing in the States and Territories and foreign

	countries as ion	TOWS		
	Alabama	16	Montana	1
	Alaska Terrritory	1	Nebraska	7
	Arizona	5	Nevada	
	Arkansas	41	New Hampshire	7
	California	230	New Jersey	19
	Colorado	50	New Mexico	
	Connecticut	83	New York	73
	Dakota	41	North Carolina	4
	Delaware	1.044	Ohio	
	District of Colum'.	4,243	Oregon	1
	Florida	56	Pennsylvania	71
1	Georgia	16	Rhode Island	4
	Idaho Territory		South Carolina	1
	Illinois	233	Tennessee	6
	Indiana	242	Texas	
1	Indian Territory	14	Utah Territory	-
1	Iowa	69	Vermont	8
	Kansas	835	Virginia*	
1	Kentucky	57	Washington	4
	Louisiana	35	West Virginia	6,62
	Maine	1.197	Wisconsin	1,03
١	Maryland*	4.990	Wyoming	-,
1	Massachusetts	320	Forei'n countries*	2,39
1	Michigan		Unknown	5
1	Minnesota	41		
	Mississippi	13	Total	32,91
	Missouri	139		
1				
	ami-1-11			- 4%

\*This is also the only agency which pays the ees to the United States examining surgeons hroughout the country, some 4,000 in number, involving a disbursement of about \$1,000, 000 annually, which amount will be doubled under the provisions of the dependent bill. The pensioners located in foreign

	countries are as follows:
9	Australia 21 Japan 4
3	Austria-Hungary 9 Liberia 1
1	Belgium 9 Mexico 19
4	Bermudas 2 New Zealand 7
	Brazil 2 Nicaragua 1
- 1	British Columbia 18 Norway 16
	Canada
5	Cape Colony 1 Portugal 1
-	Chili 5 Russia 1
	Cuba. 5 public 9
0	
	Denmark 15 Spain 11 Ecuador 2 Sweden 10
	Fiji Islands 1 Switzerland 69
	France 41 Turkey 3
	Germany 569 U. S. of Columbia. 2
	Great Britain 475 Uruguay 1
	wuatemala 1
3	HawaiianKingdom 10 Total2,395
,	Holland 9 Unknown 55
,	India 2
t	Italy
f	From this it will be seen that every
L	
-	State and Territory and nearly every
4	foreign country is embraced in the list.
1	
L	

A DISCOMFITED SPOUSE. Her Intended Deadly Deed Converted

The citizens of Gilbertsville, Mont comery County, Pa., have been furnished with quite a sensation by the actions of married couple of that place a few lays ago. According to the Pottstown News the harmony of the family circle was broken by a rupture between man and wife, and the woman in a fit of anger gave her liege lord to understand that she would get even with him, even if she had to poison him, and warned him to look out. He, believing she would carry out her threat, went to the stores thoughout the village and notified them not to sell her any poison. Sure enough-so the story runs-she was on hand in a short time and asked for a box of rat poison, and the merchant, to accommodate her, mixed up a potion, of which flour was the main ingredient, which she paid for and left the store. The storekeeper in the meantime notified the husband of her actions, and when he went home for his meal he was prepared for the next

The meal was eaten in silence, and apon its completion he began to complain of pains, and went into the next room and lay down on the lounge and pretended to be helplessly sick. The vindictive woman quickly went up-stairs, and getting a rope dropped it down through a pipehole, fastening one end to a bedpost, then coming downstairs again made a loop, placed it around the neck of the apparently sick man; she then hurried upstairs and drew the rope taut and pulled on the same until she had, as she thought, her husband suspended. She then hurried out and informed the neighbors that he had hanged himself. They rushed in, and behold! he was sitting on the lounge coolly smoking his pipe, while suspended from the rope was a small stove. The discomfited woman ran up-stairs to escape the laughter of her neighbors while he explained that when she had gone, after having placed the rope round his neck, he had quickly fastened it to the top of the stove.

Poor Country for Doctors. An African chief had a bad cold and sent for his family physician. This gentleman could no more cure a cold than any civilized doctor, and was as little likely to confess it. His business, of course, was to give a prescription not impossible to be made up, but a little out of the way, so as to inspire confidence and suggests anatomical study. He prescribed a little fat cut from the heart of a fat man. Unhappily (for the doctor), all the attendants of the chief were lean, but the doctor himself was fat, and the chief, being unaccustomed to wait for any thing-far less a cure for a cold-immediately put him to death and put his advice into execution.

#### CHUNKY TOWLES.

denry Watterson's Anecdote of an Old-Time Kentucky Gambler.

Henry Watterson in the Louisville Courier-Journal, that in 1852, grown weary of waiting for the coming of the latest intelligence from the National Democratic convention, then sitting in Baltimore, he retired to his bed. An hour or two after tidings of the nomination of Franklin Pierce arrived, and Samuel Bugg, Chunky's political guide, philosopher and friend-an earnest Democrat withal, and a gentleman of extensive knowledge-proceeded at once to awaken the sleeping sportsman, "And who in thunder is Franklin Pierce?" says Chunky. "Why," says Mr. Bugg, "Franklin Pierce is the son of General Benjamin Pierce of revolutionary fame. He was a distinguished Representative and Senator in Congress from New Hampshire; he was offered a seat Mr. Polk's cabinet and declined it; and he fought gallant ly in Mexico as the and most brilliant of New England's Brigadiers!" "In that case," says Chunky, with decision, "I'll get up and dress." He did so, and came down to the City Hotel, in front of which a goodly company was enjoying the summer night in discussing the news. As Chunky approached a leading Whig exclaimed 'Here is Chunky Towles now, and I'll bet him one hundred dollars he never heard of Franklin Pierce in his life, and can't tell who he is, or where he's from.' Chunky paused a moment, gazed compassionately upon his interlocutor, and then, with an air of composure and authority, said; "Put up your pocket-book, Colonel. It ain't good sporting rules to win on a certainty. Franklin Pierce, sir, is a son of General Benjamin Pierce, of revolutionary fame. He was a distinguished Representative and Senator from New Hampshire. He was offered a seat in Mr. Polk's Cabinet and declined it. And he served gallantly in Mexico as the youngest and most bril liant of New England's Brigadiers. He is the very man we wanted. I was fo him from the first. Hurrah for Pierce!

#### Had Faith in the Court.

One of the oldest and best practition ers at the Erie County (N. Y.) bar was arguing a case the other day, and was depending more upon his own sound logic than upon authorities for success At a critical juncture the judge interrupted the speaker with this inquiry "Yes; I understand; but where ar your authorities upon the subject?" "I your honor please," retorted he, briskly "I will explain the absence of authori ties, with your permission, by telling a little story: A young man freshly ad mitted to practice had produced in court in support of a motion a wealth of authorities. After allowing the young man to read page upon page of dry decisions the judge at length interrupted, wearily: 'You are just beginning in practice,' said he; 'let me give you some advice. It-does very well to cite authorities once in awhile, but you must always trust somewhat to the common sense of the court." It was a bold position to take, but it won him his case.

#### VARIETIES.

HARBY-Dearest, I love you better and better every moment, and I long for the time to come when you shall be my own dear

Dearest-Oh, well, Harry, there's plenty of time, and as you say your love's increasing all the time, it would be foolish to marry before it became wholly ripe.

PECKLEY-"My wife wants to have a por trait in oil of her mother, but the old lady is dead, and we have no likeness of her except this photograph. Could you make a portrait from that?"

Daubley-"Oh, yes; I will promise to give you a speaking likeness." Peckley-"That won't do. I don't want

A MAN who had spent many weeks in Paris was asked how he got through the French capital so readily without a knowledge of the native language. "O, I could ask for what I wanted in a restaurant. I just said to the gosson, ' dun kauphy noyer,' 'pommy de farey ' and beefsteak chat O'Brien;' this last dish is named after the great Irish agitator, I believe. I tell you a man of brains can get along anywhere."

ONE day Gunnison Jim took a stroll in search of fresh meat, but we were astonished to see him very shortly after he started coming down a hillside with leaps that would have done credit to a gaunt kangaroo. As he neared the camp we saw he was pursued by a huge black bear, and as he came into the stockade, ten feet at a stride, he exclaimed between short breaths: "Here I come, boys, with meat enough for all winter."

Wife-Well, what do you think Johnny wauts now? Husband-I have no idea.

ing him a bicycle. Husband (who has tried bicycling himself) -Nonsense; he can't have one. Tell him to go up into the attle and fall down two flights of stairs. It will be just about the same thing and save me a hundred dollars.

Wife-He wants me to tease you into buy-

NELLY (reading with much difficulty) "The plain u-n-der-s-ki-rt is of g-o-l-den b-r-own poultices, the bolonas is of gravy and b-r-own marrow ribbed vea-l-wet, vest and s-livers of poultices." Chorus-" B-e-a-u-utiful!" [Translation.] The plain underskirt is of golden brown poult de sole; the polonaise is of gray and brown printed delaine, with loops of brown, narrow ribbon velvet; vest and sleeves poult de soie.

"I'm afraid I'll have to make a complaint against you," said the captain of the police station to a patrolman. " For what reason?"

"For what reason? Why the people on your beat are always creating a disturbance, and decent people can not pass along the street where you do duty without being insulted or maitreated. Can't you preserve the

"No, sir, I can't. There is no peace to preserve. The people on my beat are fighting all

A good story has leaked out on one of the ministers who took a very active part in the redemption of sinners at the late Fremont camp meeting. It is said that at one of the meetings the customary invitation was given for all who wanted to go to heaven to rise up. All present rose to their feet with the exception of one young man who sat back every form of blood disease. It is reasonably pretty well on the outskirts of the udience. sure to benefit all who try it.

Those who desired to go to heaven sat down. Then all those who wanted to go to hell were requested to rise to their feet and the aforesaid young man was eyed with a good It is related of Chunky Towles, says deal of interest. Still h; sat as quiet and composed as a stone. The minister went to him and asked him why he did not rise in either instance. "Wall," replied the husky son of totl, "I don't want ter go anywhar Fremont's good erauff for me." And the preacher wended his way back to the altar, and sitting down on the mourners' bench leaned over and tied his shoes.

> ABRAHAM LINCOLN had a safe and effective way of freeing his mind, and on one occasion he recommended it to his friend Stanton. " I believe I'll sit down," said Stanton, and give that man a piece of my mind." "Do so," said Lincoln, "write him now

while you have it on your mind. Make it sharp; cut him all up.' Stanton did not need a second invitation. It was a bone-crusher which he read to the

President. "That's right," said Abe; "that's a good

"Who can I get to send it by?" mused the ecretary.

"Send it!" replied Lincoln; "send it? why don't send it at all. Tear it up. You have freed your mind on the subject, and that is all that is necessary. Tear it up. You never want to send such letters. I never do.

JOSH BILLINGS' RESOLUTIONS .- If a lovely woman smaks me on one cheek, I will turn her the other also. I will try to be honest, but it will be just

my darn luck tew miss it. I won't bet on nothing, for things that require betting on lak something. I will respekt public opinyun just ez long az

kan respekt myself in doing it. When I hear a man bragging on his ances ors, i wont envy him, but i will pity the ancestors.

It iz just as natural tew be born rich as oor, but is seldom so convenient. I wont hanker for happiness, but if i see any thet i think iz a bargain i will shut up one eye and go for it.

I wont advise ennybody until i kno the kin fadvise they are anxious tew follow. I won't ware enny more tight boots if i hev ew go barefoot tew do it.

It was in Breathitt county, Kentucky. For several months an evangelist had been laboring with the mountaineers, trying to turn them from their evil ways. Every little while something would turn up and undo the labor of [months. Then the people would seem to take an increased interest in matters of religion, and hope would bud again in the evangelist's breast. On Sunday the little chapel on the mountain side was crowded, and the evangelist was exhorting his hearers to leave their hunting knives at home when they went to church. In the course of half an hour he grew eloquent and was just thinking that he was going to carry his point when a fat buck trotted past the chapel and disappeared in the laurel thicket. An old hound that was sleeping in the chapel door gave a yelp and started after the buck, and the male portion of the congregation grabbed their rifles and followed without waiting for a motion to adjourn. When they were out of sight the evangelist said in despair:

'Oh, it's no use, it's no use." "Yas, 'tis,' said a one-legged man that was left behind; "I'll bet you a dollar they'll have that thar deer inside o' two hours."

#### Chaff.

Never Knew What Struck Him.—The hu-norist who could not remember yesterday's

Too Strong a Resemblance.—Photographer—Now try to look like yourself. (Noting the effect)—Well, or h—m; try to look like some

"Ticket?" demanded the agent of a seedy sell me a ticket to heaven?" "Satisfied?" "Nope, busted."

Dyspepsia and disappointment in love seem to produce the same outward effect. The difference between them is that dyspepsia is

Somebody has written that "It is the easiest thing in the world to be mistaken." We don't think 'twas a newspaper man that wrote it, however. "Five dollars first insertion, with head on, huskily whispered the editor, as he paid his fine next morning for a plain drunk, and hur-

ried out of the jail. His Busy Day.—Constant Reader—What did the editor say when you gave him my card, sonny? Office Boy—Can't tell, sir, we an't allowed to swear.

"In what key is that song, 'Home, Sweet Home,' written?" asked Blykins of his wife. "The night key, I should judge," replied that lady with affable emphasis.

Louise—How is it that you and Jack De Peyster are so cool to each other lately? You used to be such great friends. Ada—Why, didn't you know that we are engaged? Sly-"Why do you always say 'Thank you' when the Baron von Filzeck goes away without giving you any up?" "So that the other people shall not think that he hasn't.'

Teacher—Now, children, which State produces the most corn? Pupil—Kentucky.
Teacher—Wrong. Why do you say Kentucky?
Pupil—Kentucky produces the most kernels? "It was Verba!—Lawyer—Have you got a verbal contract with him? Pat—Indade I have, but I didn't bring it wid me, for the razon that I don't belave it's wurth the paper it's written on.

Mr. B.—What are you laughing about, Jennie? Mrs. B.—I was just thinking what a fool you looked when you proposed to me. Mr. B. (sighing)—Yes; and I was just as big a fool as I looked.

WGuest—You call this hotel The "American Eagle," but "The American Toucan" would be a more appropriate name. Landlady— why so, str? Guest—Because the toucau has the largest bill of all known birds.

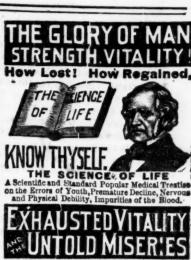
"Only think," said Maud, "they used to say that the drams was going to the dogs. Now the pupples seem to be going to the drama," and she swept with her eyes the rows of seats filled with turbulent immatur-Tramp (to buxom farmer's wife, standing on the porch and looking up at the sky)—How's the weather this morning, ma'am? Farmer's wife (urning suddenly and catching up a pail of suds)—Clear! And the tramp

A Good Business Head.—Farmer's Wife—Couldn't you sell the potatoes, Hiram? Farmer—Naw; the grocers said they wan't good for nothin. Farmer's Wife—Well, I wouldn't ha' brought 'em home when you owe the editor \$7 for his paper.

"Have you boarded long in this house?" inquired the new boarder of the sour, dejected man sitting next to him." "About ten years." "I don't see how can you stand it. Why haven't you left long ago?" "No other place to go," said the other dismally, "the landlady's my wife."

"What's the matter, Charley?" "Matter enough. I've got a confounded boil on the back of my neck." "You don't mean it! Well, well, that McKinley bill is raising the mischief with everything. Why, it was only day before yesterday that three of my fancy hens came down with the pip."

Life is misery to thousands of people who have the taint of scrofula in their blood. There is no other remedy equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofula, salt rheum and



Resulting from Folly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overtaxation, Enervating and unfitting the victim for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relation, JAvoid unskillful pretenders. Possess this great works, It contains 300 pages, royal 8vo. Beautiful binding, embossed, full glite Price only \$1.00 by mail, postpaid, concealed in plain wrappers Illustrative Prospectus Free, if you apply now. The distinguished author, Wm. H. Parker, M. D., received the GO LD AND JEWELLED MEDAL from the National Medical Association for this PRIZE ESSAY on NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, Dr. Parkerand acorps of Assistant Physicians may be consulted, considentially, by mail or in person, at the office of THE PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Buildiach St., Boston, Masse, to whom all orders for books or letters for advice should be directed as above.

Recognizing the great interest which is felt in our State regarding the breeding and development of the American trotter, and the general demand which exists for a reliable time keeper at a very low price, which will enable a breeder to test the speed of his young animal, we have stracted with the Manhattan Watch Co., of New York City, to supply subscribers to THE FARMER with such a watch, and at a cost which will enable every young man to secure one. We have selected two styles, from which a choice can be made.



This is a Gold Filled, Open Face, Engraved Stop Second Watch. It is a stop watch; sweep second, each second split into fifths for timing horses, etc. It has a solid case made of three sheets of metal, the outer ones gold, the inner one steel, which gives it great strength and durability. It has the latest improvements of every kind in winding, setting, opening, etc. The cut below shows the back of the case.



The cases are made with hinged backs, which

are engine turned, and with snap joint fronts. Every one who sends in his name as a subscriber to the FARMER for one year, accompanied y \$14, will receive one of the watches and the paper one year. The manufacturers of the watch guarantee to keep in repair one year Free, and the case is guaranteed by the manufacturers for 15 years. These guarantees accompany



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al History, al facts that ighing five been found a-dog. And account of r forty feet than those s skeleton, n Joppa, a in Rome by

iss Smiler— tive."—Bos-

Wheat Surplus in the Northwest.

The Minneapolis Market Record estimates That there is yet 35,000,000 bushels of wheat in farmers' hands in the Northwest still to be marketed, sgainst 28,000,000 bushels at this time a year ago. This is on a basis of 20,000,000 bushels crop in Minnesota and the Dakotas. The Government report last month indicated a crop of only 82,000,000 bushels in these States. Among the reasons which have operated to prevent the prempt marketing of the grain the Record offers the following: "A belief in higher prices has tended to check farm deliveries this season and they have also been checked by more stormy weather than last year. Another very important reason why farmers have sold less of their wheat this year than last is probably due to the smaller sales required than last year, owing to an average of more than 25 per cent rise in prices: for the less amount sold has brought them more money than the greater sales brought a year

G. GRIGLIONE, a manufacturer of macar coni, in speaking to a representative of the Et Louis Grecer of the tariff on macaroni, said: "I do not think the duty of two cents a pound on macaroni will benefit us as much as many people expect. There is mighty little profit in the business I can tell you; and if the duty makes it profitable for us, then the bakers and others who have plants will rush into the business, and the competition will be as close as it is now. Basides, the foreign manufacturers will get cheap freight rates, and will reduce wages so that they can meet the two cents duty. If I could get laborers as cheap as I could when in Italy, it would be different. Some of my help used to work for me when I was in business in Italy, and I paid them 30 cents a day, and they worked nights and Sundays too. Now I pay these same men \$2 per day, and they neither work nights nor Sundays. They come and go to their work in the street cars. Just compare this with their condition in the old country. I think the duty will help us against foreign competition to some extent, but it will create more competition here at home."

FARM for sale of 520 acres in Crockery township, Ottawa County. One of the best farm houses in the county; ample barns and sheds, large apple orchards, well watered, and situated near the village of Nunica, on the D., G. H. & M. R. R. This is one of the best stock farms in the State; also well adapted to all kinds of grain, and will be sold very cheap. Immediate possession given. Will also be sold in parcels of 40 acres and upwards to suit purchasers. Terms easy. For full particulars call on or address George D. Turner, care of First National Bank, Grand Haven, Mich.

Cheap Five Day Excursion to Chicago,

The Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee grailway and Chicago & Grand Trunk railway will make the extrordinary low rate of \$5, for round trip to Chicago and return on Wednesday, November 12th, valid going on all trains, and good to return up to and including Monday, November 17th, An unusually interesting list of special attractions. including the great annual Stock Show, will eventuate at Chicsgo during the days of this excursion. For tickets and information apply at the Company's Ticket Office, corner Woodward and Jefferson Avenues, or at Brush St. Depot. Ben Fletcher, T. P. A.

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that we may identify them as subscribers. The
symptoms should be accurately described to ensurcorrect treatment. No questions answered professionally by mail unless accompanied by a fee of
one dollar. Private address, No. 201 First St
Detroit. Mich.

#### PLAINFIELD, Oct. 29, '90.

I have a Poland-China pig five months pld that has had three spasms supposed to be caused by worms. Pig has been fed on pumpkins for about six weeks, with seeds in them; about three weeks on soft corn. His drink has been dish water and skimmed milk, mostly sweet milk, and all the spasms he has had that I know of has been while drinking milk; have done nothing for him; but will give him some charcoal and ashes Please state if you ever saw anything like it; and whether there is any remedy for it. I don't know as I can give any better diagmosis of the case than I have. . His health is good other ways. Would his ffesh be good or not? I think not.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Answer.-The cause of fits in the plg is not unfrequentally due to the presence of worms; indigestion; eating poisonous plants; morbid condition of the brain, &:. From the above description we cannot satisfactorlly diagnose the disease. If worms were the cause of the trouble, pumpkin seeds were all right, as they are regarded as a good vermifuge. Should he die, make an examination carefully and report us the result; such knowledge would enable us to make a more natisfactory report.

#### Bronchocele in a Lamb.

ANN ARBOR, Nov. 1st, 1890 Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I have a Shropshire ram lamb about seven the old, who has a swelling under his lower jaw; by spells he is worse; it seems to be between the flesh and skin. It is not hard. He acts dumpish and sick; he has a weak gait; we think he has fever; drops his cars downr is losing some wool on the lower side of his belly; does not eat much. Has the best of care. Any advice will be reed thankfully by

Answer-The swelling of the gland under the lower jaw of your young ram is known as brenchocele. It is congenital. The lamb is usually feeble, and often dies without an effort to suck. A number of lambs are anmually lost from this disease. It sometimes yields to the application of the iodide of lead

#### Abortion in Mares.

DAVISBURGH, Oct. 15, 1890.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Last spring many foals died in this vicinity at fosling time, or soon after; the disease which they had baffling all veterinary skill obtainable here, although some of the practitioners claimed that if they had charge of the mares before foaling time the foals would have come strong and healthy. The disease, I believe, was of a scrotulous nature, the I believe, was of a stodeath, Of course

the true nature of the disease I do not un-The question is can we so care for our brood mares as to prevent their foals from having such diseases? Any information in regard to this subject will be received with gratitude by many readers of the FARMER.

Answer .- Abortion in mares is not a rare occurrence. It may and does occur from over exertion when the mare is kept in harness in the advanced stage of pregnancy She should not be driven later than the fifth or sixth month, and given no heavy work. At this period they are more liable to injury when teased by other animals running in the same enclosure, over exertion, kicks, tumbling in holes, jumping fences, etc. When a mare is nearing her foaling time she should be kept by herself in a paddock or other enclosure where she can take moderate exercise only; she should be fed liberally on nutritious food. She should have shelter from storms, and not be exposed to the rigors of a severe winter. Many mares abort in the winter season or early in the spring from unnecessary exposure. When a mare is not worked at all and furnished high keep, she is always in danger of aborting; high condition baving a tendency to fever, inflammation, and other disorders, all having an influence on the reproductive (rgans, not unfrequently favoring abortion. Moderate exercise and diet are the best means of avoiding this misfortune.

#### Commercial.

#### DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, October 8, 1890.

changes. Quotations on car lots are as f	ollows:
Michigan roller process.       4 75         Michigan patents.       5 05         Minnesota, bakers.       4 45         Minnesota, patents.       5 35	@5 15 @4 75 @5 60
Rye	<b>64</b> 50
WHEAT The market yesterday closed and lower, the decline from values of a	
ago being general and quite marked. Nev	

FLOUR .- Michigan brands are lower. No othe

day. Quotations at the close yesterday were as follows: No. 1 white, 96c: No. 2 white, 92c: No. white, 82c; No. 2 red, 98c; No. 3 red, 92%c. Closing prices on futures were as follows: No. 2 red December, 99%c; May, #1 05% % bu. CORN.-Market lower. Quoted as fellows: No.

, 53%c; No. 3, 52%c; No. 2 yellow, 56c; No. 3 ellow, 54c. In futures, December sold at 58% e, and May at 54%c. OATS .- Market has advanced. Quoted as fol-

ows: No. 2 white, 49c asked, 48%c bid; No. 2 mixed, 47c; light mixed, 48c per bu. BARLEY .- Firm at \$1 20@1 50 per cental, cutide for No. 2. Receipts for the week, 34,680 bu., against 43,702 bu, the previous week; shipments 3,000 bu., against 39,991 bu. the previous week. RYE .- Quoted at 70c per bu. for No. 2, and

FEED.-Winter bran quoted at \$14 75@15 00 per on; middlings, \$15 75@18 75 per ton for coarse to

BUTTER .- Quotations are as follows: Choice dairy, 196 20c; fair to good, 176 18c; creamery, 186 23c & b. Market steady. CHEESE .- Michigan full creams held at 1040

lic W D., and steady.

E968.—Steady at 22c per doz. Receipts very light. These prices were paid at the Faltis market, 301 Woodward Ave. HONEY .- Quoted at 17c for new comb. Extract-

BEESWAX .- Quoted at 36@37c 9 D. HAY .- Hay is dull at \$10 for No. 1 timothy, \$1 for No. 2, \$8 for No. 1 clover and \$7 for No. 2

ton in car lots. STRAW .- Quoted at \$5@5 25 per ton. BEANS .- Quoted at \$205@2 10 per bu. for hand

picked stock. Unpicked sell at \$1 25@1 75 per ou. Out of store prices are 5@10c higher. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR .- Quoted at \$3 per cwt.

Beterinary Department CLOVER SEED.—Market lower. Prime quoted at \$4 15 per bu. For future delivery December sold at \$4 15. No. 9 sells at \$2 75. TIMOTHY SEED .- Quiet at \$1: 45 per bu. for

SALT .- Michigan, 75c per bbl. in car lots, o 85c in 10-bbl. lots; dairy, \$1 80@2 10 per bbl.:

Ashton quarter sacks, 72c HIDES.-Green city, 4%c 9 D., country, 5c oured, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 4c; calf, No. 1, 7%c; No. 2, 64c; veal kip, No. 1, 5@6c; runners and No. 2, 24 @3c; sheepskins, 50c@\$1 75 as to quan-

POTATOES. - Market more active at 65@ 68c per bu. for State in car lots, and from store at same

FOREIGN FRUITS .- Lemons, Messinas, W box 87 00@7 50; oranges, Jamaicas, \$6@6 50 \$9 bbl. bananas, yellow, 9 bunch, \$1 25@2 00. Figs, 12 @124c for layers, 15c for new. Cocoanuts, W 100, \$5 00. Persian dates, new, 6@6%c # D.

DRIED FRUIT.-Apples quoted at 909%c for amon, and 18@14c P D. for evaporated APPLES.-Fairly active and held at \$323 50 per obl., with fancy stock bringing #8 75@4 00.

GRAPES .- Quoted as follows: Concords, 4140 5c; Catawbas, 5c. Market well supplied with

ONIONS .- Quoted at 70280c % bu., and \$2 500 2 65 % bbl. Market well supplied. CABBAGE.-Quoted at \$2 25@2 50 per 100 in carads, and quiet.

POP CORN .- Quoted at 5c per lb. for old Rice-POULTRY .- The following prices were paid resterday at the Faltis market, 301 Woodward Avenue: Fowls, 7c % D.; chickens, 7c; ducks, 9c; turkeys, 10c; pigeons, 20c per pair; squabs 25c per pair. Receipts have been ample, and

DRESSED VEAL .- Quoted at 70284 c 19 h. CRANBERRIES .- Gape Cod, \$3 25@8 50 9 bu. No Michigan in market. GAME .- Partridge, 500 750 19 pair; woodcock

\$2 50@3 \$ doz. Ducks, Mallard, 65@75c, and common, 25@30c per pair. Snipe, nominal at \$1 25 % doz.; squirrels, \$1@1 25 % doz.; rabbits 8@10c each; venison, per lb., saddles, 9@10c; arcass, 7c. Market well supplied.

DRESSED HOGS.—Selling at \$5 25@5 50 per 100. Few coming in as yet. PROVISIONS-Family mess pork is higher dried beef hams lower; no other changes. Quo-

tations are as follows:		
Mess. new	10 752211	00
Family	12 507 12	
Short clear	12 75@18	00
Lard in tierces, & D	5%0	5
Lard in kegs, # D	646	0%
Hams, 9 b	1040	100
Shoulders, & D	6%0	. 7
Choice bacon, * b	8 0	84
Extra mess beef, new # bbl	6 50 6 7	00
Plate beef	7 00 6 7	75

Pallow, 9 D...... 8 50 6 8 75 HAY.-The following is a record of the sales

\$12 and \$11 50.
Thursday—24 loads: Eight at \$14; seven \$18; four at \$14 50; three at \$12; one at \$18! and \$11. Friday—21 loads: Feven at \$14; five at \$13; four at \$15; three at \$18 50; one at \$14 50 and \$12.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

King's Yards.

CATTLE. The receipts of cattle at these yards for the past week numbered 732 head. The quality of the receipts were very poor, there only being a few among them that could be classed as fair butchers' grades, and none that could be called good. There was a fair attendance of buyers, but the market ruled slow, as the cattle were not the kind wanted. For the common grades prices were off 15020 cents from those of one week ago, and closed weak

Kalaher sold Genther 4 fair butchers ateers av 932 lbs at \$3.25 and a mixed lot of 7 head of coarse butchers stock to Marx av 930 lbs

Campbell sold J Wreford a mixed lot of 6 ead of good butchers stock av 890 lbs at

\$2 85.
Joyce sold McIntire a mixed lotof 13 head
of thin butchers stock av 788 lbs at \$2 35 and
10 stockers to Sullivan av 819 lbs at \$2 30.
Bohm sold Knoch 5 fair butchers steers av
1,040 lbs at \$3 15.
C Roe sold Stonehouse a mixed lot of 14
head of fair butchers stock av 834 lbs at \$2 50

and 20 thin ones av 748 lbs at \$2 25.

Adams sold Stonehouse a mixed lot of 16 head of fair butchers stock av 809 lbs at \$2 40.

Vandusen sold Kamman a mixed lot of 16 head of coarse butchers stock av 805 be at

head of coarse butchers stock av 805 bs at \$3 10 and \$4 bulls to Fliesohman av 757 lbs at \$1 60.

Powers sold McGee a mixed lot of 19 head of coarse butchers stock av 756 lbs at \$2.

Holmes sold Stonebouse a mixed lot of 13 head of thin butchers stock av 772 lbs at \$2.25.

Bohm sold Caplis a mixed lot of 9 head of coarse butchers stock av 716 lbs at \$1.75 and 7 stockers to Sullivan av 791 lbs at \$2.20.

Simmons sold Fitzpatrick a mixed lot of 8 head of coarse butchers stock av 736 lbs at

\$2 15 and 8 stockers to Sullivan av 728 lbs at \$3 30. \$3 30.

Holmes soid McGee a mixed lot of 16 head of thin butchers stock av 771 lbs at \$2 25 and 21 good ones av 1,015 lbs at \$2 85.

Shook sold March ck a mixed lot of 5 head

Snook sold Marrh'ek a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers stock av 852 lbs at \$2 40.
Weitzel sold Caplis a mixed lot of 5 head of coarse butchers stock av 1,048 ibs at \$2 and 6 bulls to Brooka av 800 ibs at \$1 75.
Weeks sold McGee a mixed lot of 27 head of coarse butchers stock av 540 lbs at \$1 75.
Smith sold Brooka 5 bulls av 872 lbs at \$1 76.

Pinkney sold Kamman a mixed lot of 6 head of coarse butchers stock av 803 lbs at \$220 and 17 stockers to Sullivan av 676 lbs at \$3 10.

McHugh sold Fitzpatrick a mixed lot of 12 head of coarse butchers stock av 670 lbs at \$3 15.

Clement sold Schmool a mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers stock av 725 lbs at \$2 50.

Pinkney sold Stucker a mized lot of 17 head of coarse butchers stock av 854 lbs at \$1 85.

Allen sold Wm Wreford & Co a mixed lot of 18 head of thin butchers stock av 738 lbs at

Vandusen sold Sullivan 13 stockers av 660

lbs at \$2 05.
Allen sold Sullivan 24 stockers av 787 lbs at \$2 25. Deming sold Sullivan 5 stockers at 724 lb

Clark sold Fileschman a mixed lot of 13 head of coarse butchers stock av 727 lbs at \$2. C Roe sold Sullivan 10 stockers av 600 lbs at Adams sold Sullivan 5 stockers av 620 lbs a: \$2 25.

Campbell fold Bussell a mixed lot of 17 head of coarse butchers stock av 800 lbs at \$2 12 1/2.
Shook sold Brooks 6 stockers av 540 lbs at \$2 50. Haley sold Brooka 9 stockers av 700 lbs at \$2 25.

Clement sold Marx a mixed lot of 8 head of coarse butchers stock av 731 lbs at \$2.
Purdy sold Besancon a mixed lot of 5 head
of coarse butchers stock av 600 lbs at \$2.05
and 4 bulls to Suliivan av 642 lbs at \$1.75. Clement sold McGee a mixed lot of 6 head of coarse butchers stock av 708 lbs at \$2. Devine sold Fuller 9 feeders av 817 lbs at \$2 50.

Holmes sold Wm Wreford & Co a mixed lot of 9 head of coarse butchers stock av 933 lbs Adgate sold Sullivan 11 stockers av 668 lbs at \$1 90. Simmons sold Brooks 25 stockers av 625 lbs

The offerings of sheep numbered 1.812 head The sheep market was fairly active, and the receipts were closed out at about last week's

Hogan sold Fitzpatrick 44 av 81 lbs at \$3 30 and 54 lambs av 63 lbs at \$5.

How and sold Wm Wreford & Co 53 av 81 lbs at \$3 25 and 27 lambs to Young av 67 lbs

at \$5. Holmes sold Burt Spencer 106 lambs av 54 Reason sold Fitzpatrick 30 cuils av 71 lbs t \$2 50.

Holmes sold Fitzpatrick 50, part lambs, av 79 lbs at \$5.
Sweet sold Young 85, part lambs, av 67 lbs at \$4.25.
Church sold Morey 19 av 92 lbs at \$4.25 and

22 lambs av 63 lbs at \$5 25. C Roe sold Monahan 113 av 75 lbs at \$3 50. Robb sold Burt Spencer 23 av 103 lbs a \$4 25, and 92, part lambs, av 52 lbs at \$4 50 Dennis sold Fitzpatrick 102 culls av 69 lbs

Patrick sold Morey 25, part lambs, av 73 lbs at \$4 25. Wheeler sold Burt Spencer 75, part lambs, av 64 lbs at \$4 75 C Roe sold Burt Spencer 119 av 80 lbs at

The offerings of hogs numbered 3,170 head. The hog market ruled a little slow with prices a shade lower than those of last week. The receipts all changed hands, but the feeling was weak at the close.

Shook sold Hammond & Co 17 av 195 lbs at Holmes sold Hammond & Co 77 av 188 lbs Kalaher sold Hammond & Co 51 av 216 lbs

Barnhart sold Hammond & Co 65 av 200 lbs

at \$8 90.

Higgenson sold Hammond & Co 56 av 218 lbs at \$3 80. Robb sold Hammond & Co 13 av 190 lbs at \$3 85.

Powers sold Hammond & Co 23 av 192 lbs at \$3 65. Weitzel sold Hammond & Co 121 av 210 lb

Wheeler sold Hammond & Co 73 av 198 lbs

Clark sold sold Webb Bres 59 av 175 lbs at Church sold Webb Bros 31av 207 lbs at \$3 80.

Estep sold Hammond & Co 57 av 183 lbs at \$3 80. Plotts sold Hammond & Co 97 av 164 lbs at \$3 55.

Dennis sold Hammond & Co 74 av 178 lbs at bmith sold Webb Bros 89 av 165 lbs at \$3 60 Ackley sold Hammond & Co 59 av 180 a Pinkney sold Webb Bros 91 av 133 lbs at

\$3 85. Sprague sold Webb Bros 74 av 196 lbs at \$5 90. Beardsley sold Webb Bros 82 av 198 lbs at

#### At the Michigan Central Yards.

The run of cattle was light at these yards. Monday—22 loads: Ten at \$14; nine at \$18; one at \$14 50, \$12 and \$11.

Tuesday—4 loads: Two at \$13; one at \$14 and \$18 is week, being fully 25 cents per hundred. This brings them down to a pretty low rate, and drovers were nearly all out of pocket this \$12 and \$15.

Thursday—24 loads: Eight at \$14, \$50, \$12.50, \$13.5

. QUOTATIONS:

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THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

lot of 21 head of fair butchers stock av 959 On Friday the market ruled steady and firm, lbs at \$2 50. closing at the following Bliss soid Sullivan 4 stockers av 647 lbs at

Extra beeves, 1,40021,700 lbs.
Good to fancy, 1,30021,600 lbs.
Poor to medium steers.
Poor to choice cows, 85021,000 lbs.
Stockers and feeders.
Veal calves.
Western rangers.
Texas steers.
Texas cows. Hogs.—Receipts 183,383, against 163,124 last

with the advance lost. Light sold at \$4 mixed, \$3 75@4; heavy packing and shi \$4@4 30. Prices were weak on Tuesda clined a trille on Wednesday, and on day with heavy receipts prices were eents lower than on Monday. On 1

and 3 bulls av 840 lbs at \$1 50.

Buck sold Sullivan 2 bulls av 1,135 lbs at \$1 70.

C Roe sold Sullivan 10 feeders av 850 lbs at \$2 40 and 2 fair heifers to John Robinson av There was a fair run of sheep on sale. The

market was slow at a lower range of prices than those of last week. Voigt sold The Michigan Beef Co 77 lambs

\$2 25 and 2 bulls av 700 lbs at \$1 75.

utchers stock av 880 lbs at \$2.

\$2 25 and 2 bulls av 700 lbs at \$1 75. Cleaver sold Sullivan 10 stockers av 660 lbs at \$3 and a mixed lot of 13 head of coarse butchers stock to Newton av 698 lbs at \$1 75. Jedele sold Suilivan 2 feeders av 900 lbs at

\$2.50 and 2 stockers av 585 lbs at \$2.
Bliss sold Bussell a mixed lot of 16 head of

thin butchers stock av 753 los at \$215.

Newman sold Brooka 20 stockers av 790 lbs at \$2 40 and a mixed lot of 9 head of coarse

Duggan sold John Robinson 4 bulls av 1,227

Balderson sold Sullivan 4 stockers av 715 at \$2.10.

of coarse butchers stock av 636 lbs at \$1 65. C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 8

head of thin butchers stock av 923 lbs at \$2 20

C Roe sold The Michigan Beef Co 93, part ambs, av 61 lbs at \$3 75.

Judson sold Burt Spencer 52 av 81 lbs at \$3 75 and 91 lambs av 58 lbs at \$4 50. C Roe sold Burt Spencer 84, part lambs, av 79 lbs at \$4.

Stabler sold The Michigan Beef Co 70 culls av 76 lbs at \$2 75 and 16 av 65 lbs at \$1 75. Houghton sold The Michigan Beef Co 102, part ambs, av 66 lbs at \$4. Stevenson sold Burt Spencer 133, mostly

C Roe so'd The Michigan Beef Co 63 av 72 lbs at \$3 40. The hog market was fairly active, the reeipts changing hands at last week's prics. Sutlivan sold Hammond & Co 167 av 189 lbs

Stage & Casey sold Hammond & Co 143 av Starkweather sold Hammond & Co 57 av 174 bs at \$3 90. C Roe sold Hammond & Co 108 av 233 lbs at \$4 and 10 av 166 lbs at \$3 85. Stevens sold Hammond & Co 71 av 203 lbs at \$3 90. Jedele sold Hammond & Co 63 av 212 lbs at

C Roe sold Hammond & Co 75 av 150 lbs at Balderson sold Sullivan 146 av 164 ibs at

Chicago, CATTLE.—Receipts 70,462, against 85,354 last week. Shipments 14,892. The receipts of castle on Monday numbered 18,664 head. The market was without important change. Receipts were liberal, but half the offerings were rangers, choice to fancy natives being in light supply. Such cattle ruled stronger. cows sold at \$1 10@1 90; Native cows sold at \$1@2 60; bulk at \$1 40@2 25. Stock cattle sold at \$1 80@3 10, principally at \$2 25@2 75. Prices were steady on Tuesday, advanced 10 

with the advance lost. Light sold at \$4@4 15: there was a slight decline, but this was fully regained and the market closed firm with light selling at \$3 70@3 90; mixed, \$3 60@4; heavy packing and shipping, \$3 70@4.

CATTLE.-Receipts 22,577, against 20,164 the previous week. There were 275 car loads of cattle on sale Monday. The attendance of buyers was rather light and the market ruled slow. There was a good supply of the heavier grades of cattle, but good 1,100 to 1,200 lbs grades of cattle, but good 1,100 to 1,100 to 1,500 to 1,5 stock. \$1 7002 50 and stockers at \$2 1002 30. There was 70 car loads on sale Tuesday which had been left over. Trading was quiet and prices weak. There was very little doing on Wednesday and Thursday, the market closing on Friday tairly firm at the following

QUOTATIONS. Light Butchers'—Steers averaging 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., of fair to good mon steers and helfers, for city slaughter, weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs. 1 75@2 25 Michigan stock cattle, common to 

to choice 85 to 95 lbs, \$4 75@4 90; selected wethers, \$5@5 lb; lambs, ranged from \$3 75 for common and extra at \$6 30. Prices were steady on Tucsday and Wednesday, and ruled a shade higher on Thursday, closing strong. On Friday the sheep market was dull, and closed at Monday's prices.

HOGS.—Receipts 80,080, against 30,340 the previous week. There were 120 car loads of hogs on sale Monday. The best packing grades to city packers went at \$4 25, and country men paid \$435 for what they closely sorted up, while \$3 90@4 10 was the best price obtainable for York weights. The market closed slow with 30 to 40 cars unsold. Hogs were a shade lower on Tuesday, declined 10 were a shade lower on Tuesday, declined 1 were a shade lower on Tuesuay, declined 10 cents on Wednesday, but were somewhat better on Thursday, with light receipts. On Friday the demand was fairly active and the market closed with Yorkers selling at \$3 80@4; heavy and medium weights, \$4 10@

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Nebrasks, Beet Sugs its first run of sugar unusually fine article nlated sugar. It is factory is located on designated on the ma ican Desert." From panied the sample w facts regarding the sugar industry in th to the farmers who beets. After three ful and expensive sugar beets, under t pert German chem subject his life stud atmosphere and per ate vicinity of Gra tions extremely fav cultivation of the st for years, and cor were now renewed induce capital to in of beet sugar at thi

every country on th tions for growing s to be favorable. No at once begun, look factory which woul largest, but the mo establishment in th from beets. Groun immense plant w 1889, and the work men and money co dred to four hundr rectly employed sin The machinery and numerous vati purchased in For erected under the a number of expe Some idea of the can be formed wh hundred and thirt;

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Mr. H. T. Oxnard,

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ed directly and in thousand persons the product of thre has been found in mands of the fact As to our beets Sugar than any country; some twenty-one per c several foreign c them show the raised in this in sults justify th factories in seve Unfortunately

the dryest know some farmers fa and small grain beets as well. 1 crops which sho \$60 per acre, an serted that our f the industry has CANADIAN I barley to stock

American corn. 000 bushels of with Canadian dearer than bar fully 20 cents p tariff went into